BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 41 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,933
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926 .		
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
26th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
19th Feb.	JAYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
24th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
7th „	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
17th Feb.	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa.
17th „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karach. and P. Gulf ports.
19th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
22nd „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
xMuroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb	16 Feb.
Jersey Moor ..	..	4305	19th „	2 nMar.
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	21 „	25 Feb.
Singapore Maru ..	..	5859	17 „	3 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 „	5 Apri

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	520	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	268	170

For particulars please apply to—
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Telephone No. 20279 | Telegrams: "YUSEN"

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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FOR

1926

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HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. S. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Re. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. WASHIO,
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Post Box No. 982.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE:: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
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Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Karachi	Cant.
Calcutta	Kasur	Patiala
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LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mesul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

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CURES ALL

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A COMPOUNDER and an ASSISTANT COMPOUNDER. Inquire Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW, Tambakata, Pydhony.
A R2769

WANTED—CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS, ASSISTANT MANAGERS, MANAGERS and SECRETARY, knowing office routine works, for a Ltd. concern. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable to N. E. BUREAU, Meerut.
A R2681

WANTED—A HINDU MATRICULATED TYPIST well versed in English correspondence. Apply personally at 3 to 6 p.m. AMERSEY KHIMJEE & CO., Varjivan Mansion, Princess Street.
A R2708

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS, for our branches in U. P. Cash security from Rupees 2,000 to 5,000 essential without which no application will be considered. Apply immediately stating along with other particulars (a) cash security you can give (b) the minimum pay acceptable. SECRETARY, U.P. Circle, Hindustan National Bank, Ltd., ALLAHABAD.
A R2705

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 369 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala. (Punjab.)
A R2504

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C R2707

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H R2691

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M

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Join to-day. Moderate fees.
M R2712

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R R26066

PERSONAL.

11 O'CLOCK.—H. B.—My address is Mazharul Hasan, Aftab Manzil, Pipar (Jodhpur).
P R2688

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUNNI MUSLIM of position and status in the Bombay Presidency has a daughter, well-educated in English, Persian, Arabic and Gujerati to be married. Apply Box No. 1227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2634

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L R2625

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K R2706

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K

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REQUIRED by Hamburg firm, INDIAN AGENCIES for General Import and Export. Only firms of first class standing need apply with full particulars to Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T26073

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL. Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

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T R2713

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs, Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

ART as taught in Italian Academics, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurdwar. Attendance—any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees.
P R2466

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—One VICTORIA with Horse in sound condition. Apply Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2710

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerit er Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21228.
N WS

PROFESSION.

WANTED EYE-PATIENTS: Cataracts, Glaucoma, Opacities, in any stage, whether incipient or advanced, are rapidly prevented and cured by our specifics, without operation. No matter who has failed. Full particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2569C

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS REPORT.

THE REPORT of the Cawnpore sessions of the Congress is in the press and will be issued shortly in book form foolscap size. It has been decided to include in this volume, advertisements for khaddar and other Swadeshi goods. As the space allotted for advertisements is very limited, intending advertisers are requested to register their orders immediately with the All-India Congress Committee Office, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad.

Rates:—Rs. 25/ for full page and Rs. 15/ for half page.

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
General Secretary.
Delhi, 30th January, 1926.
R2700

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive sealed tenders on this Railway's authorised form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur upto 12 hours on MONDAY the 15th March 1926, for purchase of about 144 tons W. I. Scrap, 338 tons steel scrap, 1453 tons C. I. scrap, 354 tons wooden scrap (sleepers) and 5 tons miscellaneous scrap, lying at stations, Nagpur, Wandha, Dhamangaon, Badnera, Akola, Shegaon, Bodwad, Hinganghat, Chanda, Kaimeshwar, Amla, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Bhusawal, Erandol Road and Shendurni.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

2. Envelopes to be endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material."

3. For details apply to:—

G. E. EVERETT,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.
8-2-1926.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 4 per Share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1925.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1926, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 8th day of February, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th February, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Registered Office,
Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
20th January, 1926.
C24927

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED with detailed estimates for a combined scheme and separate schemes for the Water and Electric Lighting for the Town of Negombo according to the following specifications:—

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

LIGHTING.—14 miles of road.

NUMBER OF LIGHTS, etc.—5000 Lights with power to develop 10,000 lights provision to be made for 250 street lights, power house and crane, Generator sets, Switchboards, Meters, Services and all necessary plants.

CANDLE POWER.—Street lights 32 C.P. and the rest 16 C.P.

WATER SUPPLY ON A DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

SITE.—Tenderers will be required to examine and report on the amount and quality of water obtainable from the site required by the Council about two miles from the town.

CONSUMPTION.—20 gallons per head for a population of 30,000 to 40,000.

AREA.—Approximately 3/4 square miles.

NUMBER OF STREET PIPES.—Forty-five.

GENERAL.—Wells, Pumps, Feeder Services, Pump House, Pumping Mains, Elevated Tank, Filter all necessary plant, Buildings, etc.

NOTE.—The Council will supply only the sites.

Payments will be made quarterly half value of work done.

The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with the Council and to complete the work within a specified time.

The Council does not bind itself to accept any tender.

Further details and copies of Town plan can be obtained on application to the Council.

Tenders should reach this Council on or before the 10th day of May, 1926.

T. QUENTIN FERNANDO,
Acting Chairman,
Urban District Council.
Urban District Council,
Negombo, 15th January, 1926.
26075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

AN experienced MAHOMEDAN UNDERGRADUATE or MATRICULATE, strong in Persian for A. V. School here to teach English to Mahomedan students of the first four Anglo-Urdu standards. Post is pensionable and carries pay at Rs. 40 to 60 p.m.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned before 10th of March, 1926.

G. G. JAHAGIRDAR,
L. C. P. & S.,
Chairman, Schools Committee,
Malegaon City Municipality.
Malegaon City Municipal Office.
Dated, 15-1-1926.
26076

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at the ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1926, at 6.30 p.m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

CHARLES F. MORRIS,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Sailors' Home Society.
25040

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EBRAHIM ESAJI PATEL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, assessment, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Khetwadi Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 28, New No. under /D Ward No. 2120 and Street No. 11, bearing New Survey No. 5524 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Munji Currimbhoy Attavalla, on or towards the West by the property of V. L. Moosaji, on or towards the North by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane and on or towards the South by Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1926.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26074

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TARABAI (daughter of Madhavrao Agaskar) of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a spinster .....Deceased.

Bai PUTLABAI, wife of Madhusudan Vinayakrao Javeri, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, Saraswati Building, Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sister and the only next of kin of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 5th day of February, 1926.
Messrs. VACHHA AND COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 26077

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1706 of 1925.

MAHOMEDALLI ALIBHOY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pakhmodia Street, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) ADAMALLI ABDULHUSSEIN and (2.) GYASIUDDIN ABDUL HUSSEIN, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the first residing at Doctor Street and the 2nd at present residing at Madagaskar in South Africa in French Territory ..... Defendant.

To

GYASIUDDIN ABDULHUSSEIN
2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you praying for a decree directing the Sub-registrar of Assurances, Bombay to register the Mortgage Deed, dated 7th July, 1924, executed by you and the first Defendant herein in favour of the Plaintiff and that the said suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 6th day of April, 1926, when you may appear in person or by Advocate duly instructed. Please also note on your failing to appear the suit will be heard and determined against you in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1925.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
M. B. NANAVATI.
For Messrs. Vrajlal & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C 26079

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BEGAMPURA, BHAJIWALI POLE, SURAT.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 4263 of 1924 (Abdul Tyeb Esmail jee Maskati vs. Bujanboo, widow of Fatehalli Abdul Kayum and others) and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver herein and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Surat.

All that piece of parcel of land, admeasuring 144 square yards being 82" in length and 22" in breadth situate at Surat, Begumpura, Bhajiwali Pole, bearing Tik H—15, Survey Registered No. 103 together with buildings standing thereon bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Hoosein, on the South by the property of Mullaji Saheb, on the East by Bhajiwali Pole, on the West by road from Jhampa Bazar to Inderparu.

(LOT NO. 1.):—The ground floor of the above property from East to West measures 82" in length and 22" in breadth together with the garret on the top floor of the house which lot is in possession of the Receiver.

(LOT NO. 2):—The first second and third upper floors of the above property and the open terrace which lot is in the occupation of Abdul Taiyeb Noorudin Khandwalla as the mortgagee in possession thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Coy. Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF FOUNTAIN PEN CLIPS, 5 CASES OF ENVELOPES, 1 CASE OF WOODEN COAT HANGERS, 1 CASE OF ALLUMINIUMWARE AND 1 CASE OF COOKING UTENSILS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the following merchants, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

(1) On account and at the risk of Messrs. Hussenally and Tribhowandas and Co., Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay:—
1 Case of fountain pen clips.
5 Cases of Envelopes.

(2) On account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Alibhoy, 35, Lowar Chawl, Bombay:—
1 Case of wooden coat hangers.
1 Case of alluminiumware.

(3) On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdultayeb Essoofally, Lowar Chawl, Bombay:—
1 Case of Cooking Utensils.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
A
"SELF-MADE MAN"
FEATURING
WILLIAM RUSSELL
The Story of a Novice who wasn't afraid of financial magnates but surrendered to Cupid.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
IN
"RIGOLETTO"
Booking at Messrs S. Rose & Co. Ltd,

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE CROWNED KING OF COMEDIANS IN A CINEMATIC DELIRIUM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS!
BUSTER KEATON
In his latest and greatest feature comedy
SHERLOCK JR.
Metro-comedy de luxe in 5 parts
NEW GAGS AND NEW STUNTS
ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

THE EMPIRE
NEXT SATURDAY
THE NEW GIGANTIC
QUO VADIS?
Never before Shown in India.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
, 4.30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A WEALTH OF FUN AND THRILLS.
'NO MORE WOMEN'
A Comedy Drama with a lot of laughs featuring
MADGE BELLAMY
AND
MATT MOORE
THE REAL GLOOM-KILLER
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY WITH
SNUB POLLARD
Roars of laughter from start to finish

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A Sure Success.—A Historical Masterpiece
Shree Krishna Film Company's Super Production
PANNA RATNA or JEWEL OF MEWAR
A Beautiful Historical masterpiece of Rajasthan—in which one brave nurse sacrificed her only child for country and King. Full of Patriotism.
Photo by Mr. CHATURBHOY PATEL.
Directed by Mr. HARSHADRAY MEHTA
DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Present
"I AM THE LAW"
A tale of the North West Mounted Police and Snow Regions of the Yukon Trail.
"I AM THE LAW"
Starring
ALICE LAKE, KENNETH HARLAN and Others
Pathe Super Gazette
The World's News in Pictures includes
India's New Viceroy
Oxford Trial Crew
Cambridge Trial Crew.
WEMBLEY IN THE HANDS OF THE HOUSE BREAKERS.
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
LAST WEEK! FINAL CHAPTERS
9 & 10—4 Magnificent Reels
PATHE'S 10 CHAPTERS SERIAL
"The Fortieth Door"
The joy that will be felt at the happy ending for the two pairs of lovers will be tinged with sorrow at having to say good-bye to the interesting characters—
Also
Pathe's 5 Reels Super Drama
"A Broadway Cowboy"
A laugh for every hoof beat made by our galloping hero's speed steed.
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
Madan's Indian Drama Produced in Germany,
WHO'S WHO.
For booking apply :—
M. C. PATEL & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S NEW ENTERPRISE
A film full of
MYSTERY !! and THRILLS !!
WHO IS THE PHANTOM ??
Just try your brain if you can solve this mystery in
THE WANDERING PHANTOM
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat. Sunday, and Holidays at 3 p.m.

SLEEPLESSNESS
due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless age-long nights, a few doses of
PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES
restores tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensures calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.
Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions by all Chemists.
SOLE AGENTS.
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND

SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATIC
treatment without operation or injection for Cataract, Ozaena, Tonsillitis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Hernia, Piles, Fistula, Hydrocele, Elephantiasis, Tumours, Cancers, Carbuncles, Sprue, Obstinate Malaria, etc. by experienced physicians.
ROY & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
M

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.

Muroran Maru, Hirai, Karachi.
Overstone, Johnson, Karachi.

LOADING.

Feb. 16.

Steamer China for Aden.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, February 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Bloemfontein, 2958, Leith, 19/2, K N and Co.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 27/2, M M and Co.
6 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 19/2, Graham Trading Co.
7 Vigo 3243 V. D. N.F. J F & Co.
8 Mundra, 4461, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
10 Khandalla 3289 Durban 17/2 M. M. & Co.
10 Sarvistan, 4845, K'chi, 20/2, A Nemazee and Co.
11 Overstone, 3247, K'chi, 17/2, L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania, 3313, Trieste, 20/2, L Triestino.
4 Varela, 1932, Busra, 19/2, M M and Co
6 Port Said Maru, 4260, Kobe, N.F., O S Kaisha.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F., Graham Trading Co.
12 & 13 Cape Ortegal, 3136, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
15 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 17/2 M. M. & Co
15 Bankura, 1905, P. Gulf, 24/2, M M and Co.
16 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, N.F., L Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jeypore 3209 China, N.F. M M & Co.
B Lahore 3143 Caina N.F. M. M. & Co.
D & E Hamburg Maru 3159 Japan 22/2 C & W. O S Kaisha.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
G Nordmark, 906, Bangkok, 19/2, F F C and Co.
H Shakuntala, 282, M Coast Ports, 18/2, R Assaria and Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 16.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—500 cwts myrabollams, W Latham and Co Ltd; 30 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1812 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 1350 cwts oil cake meal, R J Daver; 20 bales wool, K Esmail; 16 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 55 bales wool, L Goculdas and Co; 21 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 121 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton fly, Textile Engineering Stores Supply Co; 100 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji and Co; 25 bales cotton waste, 60 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 12 bales cotton blankets, Jacob Sassoon Mills; 25 bales wool, D Koondanmal.

For Marseilles:—40 cwts pistachnuts, G Suchidina and Co.

For Smyrna:—5 bales cotton grey twist, R Toolshidas.

For Constantinople:—237 cwts ground. nuts, R Toolshidas.

For Barcelona:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Philadelphia:—30 baes goat skins, Briskey Co.

For New York:—39 cwts black pepper, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—5 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co: 2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 385 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 440 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Gerania for Smyrna:—10 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd:

S S Bloemfontein for Hull:—2000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 1156 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Port Said Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Oza-Burin and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, H Ramjhagat and Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 600 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd.

For Nageya:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Oza-Burin and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Oza-Burin and Co Ltd.

S S Sunheath for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Yokohama:—1 bale cotton carpets, K Chellaram.

For Hongkong:—54 cwts dry fruits H Velji and Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

S S Lahore for Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 16.

S S Indo Maru from Nagoya, Agents O S Kaisha:—50 bales cotton yarn, 140 cases glassware, 221 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—50 bales grey cotton shirting, 268 bales 128 cases grey cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton goods, 90 bales grey cotton sheeting, 50 bales grey cotton drill, 73 cases brass circles, 111 cases porcelain, 328 cases glassware, 62 cases porcelainware, 44 cases enamelled ware, 12 cases celluloid bangles, 15 cases red shirting, 15 cases imitation Turkey red, 65 cases glass bangles, 700 pieces timber logs, 10 bundles straw boards, 600 kegs red lead, 10 bags rice.

From Hongkong:—32 cases cotton socks, 90 cases peaches, 115 cases salmon, 169 coils earthenware, 36 bags sugar candy, 20 bundles galangol, 44 coils Manila rope, 9 cases silk piece-goods.

From Kobe:—27 cases cotton hosiery, 52 cases glassware, 30 cases cotton shoe laces, 15 cases cotton shirting, 10 cases match paper, 15 cases toys, 35 cases celluloid bangles, 12 cases cotton flannel, 10 cases rubber goods, 10 cases silk yarn, 10 cases porcelain ware, 20 bales cotton yarn, 147 bales grey cotton drill, 86 cases cotton, 30 cases mats, 79 cases grey cotton shirting, 462 cases grey cotton sheeting, 220 casks coal tar, 20 cases lead pencils, 11 cases tinware, 11 cases celluloid goods and stationery, 10 cases penholder.

From Singapore:—842 gallons lubricating oil, 401 bags sago flour, 59 bags nutmegs, 1292 bags 380 D/bags betel nuts, 32 cases Java tea, 35 cases pine apples, 250 bundles sandalwood, 46 drums turpentine 313 bundles rattan, 62 bundles 25 cases gum Benjamin, 726 tins match box, 20 bags 20 baskets ghambhir.

From Canton:—13 cases silk piece-goods 18 cases glass bangles, 400 bundles cassia.

From Colombo:—231 bags arecanuts, 132 bags old brass, 84 bags plumbago, 14 packages tea, 56 bales fibre, 115 bundles empty gunnies.

From Yokkaichi:—10 cases earthenware.
From Fusan:—75 bags graphites.

S S Ranpura from London, Agents M M and Co:—102 cases quinine and medicines, 65 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 5 cases preserves, 32 cases herrings, 53 cases oat meal and pearl barley, 100 cases gum, 137 cases jam, biscuits and confectionery, 49 cases boots and shoes, 34 cases toilet soaps, 22 cases spirits, 122 cases salts, 22 cases invalid foods, 103 cases castor oil and olive oil, 49 cases cornflour, 28 cases syrup, 13 cases sugar, 18 cases cocoa and chocolate, 13 bales carpets, 44 bales tyres, 30 bales 53 cases envelops and paper, 25 cases cheese, 140 cases boot polish, 23 cases cycles and parts, 50 cases boot topping, 36 cases printed books, 39 cases sherry, 369 cases whisky, 150 cases beer, 67 cases essences, 320 cases wine, 109 cases yellow metal sheets, 2 cases cordials, 25 cases ink, 40 cases silk yarn, 20 cases lemon squash, 186 cases O stores and vinegar, 1278 bars silver, 12 boxes bar gold, 1 box gold coin, 16 cases glassware, 12 cases gas meter, 20 cases blance and sauce, 205 cases wincarnis, 23 cases 110 drums oil varnish, 250 barrels grapes, 40 casks sealing wax, 803 casks cement, 41 bags bottles, 210 casks whiting, 15 drums 6 cases lubricating oil, 3 cases candles, 2 cases transformer oil, 29 cases card board and pulp boards, 12 cases C I valves, 10 cases hams and bacon, 35 cases 31 drums 415 casks 170 kegs paint, 50 pieces solid rubber tyres, 15 Nos. steel tubes, 75 bales newspapers, 18 pieces 36 bundles steel bars, 12 cases toffee, 12 crates cylinders, 13 cases soap, 12 cases fruits, 15 crates cardboard boxes, 12 cases milk, 42 cases matches and provision, 15 cases electric lamps and meters, 36 cases 23 kegs colour, 12 cases woollens & cottons, 10 cases essential oil & cod liver oil, 16 cases drapery, 15 bags butter beans, 12 cases gramophones, 10 cases perfumery.

From Marseilles:— 60 barrels litharge, 200 barrels olquiroux, 24 barrels 49 rolls lead, 20 cases art silk, 94 cases liquors, 5 cases syrup, 100 cases cotmeal, 22 cases castor oil, 550 cases brandy, 26 cases silk yarn, 20 cases olive, 46 cases wine, 200 barrels minium, 50 barrels soap, 650 bags almonds, 200 bags beans, 20 cases silk goods, 12 cases oat meal, 37 cases mineral water 16 cases vermouth, 93 cases biscuits, 106 kegs hyposulphide soda, 50 kegs indigo, 31 cases Alementary paste, 13 bales carpets, 10 cases fruits, 15 bundles 10 cases tyres, 9 cases imitation gold thread, 10 cases chocolate.

From Charente/London:—30 cases wine, 1473 cases brandy.

From Amsterdam/London:—100 cases cheese, 16 cases essences and chemicals etc.

From Bordeaux/London:—140 cases brandy, 43 cases wine, 43 cases champagne, 107 cases provisions.

From Havre/London:—100 cases copper goods, 42 cases champagne, 3 cases perfumery.

From Port Said:—2 cases brass ware, 1 case fine gold, 11 cases calcium cynaide.

From Aden:—3 boxes specie, 32 bags gum Arabic.

S S Khandalla from Durban, Acnts M M and Co:—1490 tons coal, 20 bars silver, 194 bags extract, 51 boxes fine gold, 7 boxes gold coins.

From Zanzibar:—7 cases 3 tusks 3 pieces ivory, 3 boxes silver coins, 17 bales C stems, 12 bags medicines, 904 bales or bundles cloves, 113 bags betelnuts.

From Mozambique:—150 bags cowries, 59 bags jugo beans, 1675 bags cashew nuts, 10 bags oil seeds.

From Mombassa:—10 bundles hides, 132 bales cotton, 8 bags coffee, 5 cases empty gas cylinders.

From Delagoabay:—100 cases tea, 12 nongs empty drums.

From Seychelles:—508 nongs cocoa-de mer, 16 cases empty jars, 14 nongs empty gas flasks.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—11 bundles gold coins, 13 Nos empty gas cylinders, 2495 bundses skin dates, 2618 baskets or bundles wet dates, 22 bags seeds.

DHARWAR NOTES.

UNIVERSITY FOR KARNATAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 11.

An important meeting of the Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee is to be held at Dharwar in a few days. A separate Karnatak Province, Karnatak University, village organization, and financial help to National schools, these are some of the subjects to be considered at the meeting. Owing to the immediate prospect of the establishment of linguistic Universities on the borderland of Karnatak this province is keenly feeling the necessity of an independent University for herself and consequently the question of a separate Karnatak Province is also attracting the attention of Karnatak leaders. Statistics about area, population, Revenue expenditure of the Karnatak districts are being collected for the purpose.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

Mr. Desai, M.A., Principal National School, Dharwar is thinking of taking up village organization work at Janmihal, a village 9 miles from Dharwar. He is going to submit a scheme of the same before the Council meeting.

The City Sub-Inspector of Police, Mr. Parvatiker, has arrested some of the members of a local gang of robbers who were long harassing innocent citizens.

FREEDOM OF ELECTORATES.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Satyamurti wanted to move adjournment of the House to draw attention to alleged interference with the freedom of electorates by certain Government officials in the North Arcot district in favour of a particular candidate in the coming bye election.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, on the other side, also made similar complaints against some officials who, it was alleged, interested themselves on behalf of another candidate in the same election.

The Law Member promised to draw the attention of the District Collector to the matter with a view to investigation, and said he would see that no room was left for such complaints.

Mr. Satyamurti, therefore, dropped the matter.—A. P

£ 750 FOR THE BROKEN HEART.

END OF A SWISS LOVE ROMANCE.

The Swiss love romance case, Hirsh v. Bachofen, was heard by Mr. Justice Avory and a jury in London ended in mail week, when £750 damages for breach of promise of marriage were awarded. Judgment for this amount, with costs, was entered.

Miss Rosalry Spinner, the pretty daughter of Colonel Spinner, a military secretary in the Canton of Zurich, was the plaintiff.

The defendant was Mr. Ernest Bachofen, manager of a merchant's business in Victoria-street, S.W.

Mr. Bachofen, in evidence, said his salary was £6 a week. It was true that he had money invested in the firm, but that it had been lost. He married in March, 1925.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roland Oliver K.C., Mr. Bachofen said he had no complaint whatever to make against Miss Spinner.

Do you think you have treated her badly?—I might have treated her badly; I might not. I had the love for her no more.

After all those letters that have passed between you and all these things that have happened to you think you treated her badly?—Well, I think I did.

Come, tell me, as man to man, do you think you treated this girl disgracefully?—I do.

ECHO OF 'MR. A' CASE.

ROBINSON TO TELL WHO PAID FOR THE ACTION.

Charles Ernest Robinson, one of the central figures in the "Mr. A." case, was ordered in mail week to disclose the name of those who provided funds to prosecute this action.

He was appearing for his public examination in bankruptcy, his debts being returned at £8,568 against assets of 16s.

Robinson said that when he brought the action his financial position was precarious and he had no tangible assets. He never expected to lose the action, but in any event he expected to be able to pay the cost out of gambling gains.

He was questioned as to where he obtained the money to prosecute the action and said that a number of friends assisted him by providing him with funds which he handed to his solicitor.

HIGH COURT

DHRANGADHRA'S COTTON ACCOUNT IN BOMBAY.

SUIT TO RECOVER BALANCE DISMISSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah).

The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Mahomed Usman & Co. ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover Rs. 1,31733 from the defendants as balance remaining due to them on a cotton account. The defendant firm started business in Bombay as Cotton Commission Agents, merchants and mukadums and consisted of two partners Mahomed Usman and Kanji Gordhandas. Mahomed's father Usman Jamal was the agent of the Dhrangadhra State in Bombay for several years. Apart from the firm Mahomed Usman had his own personal business in cotton-seeds and shares. The Dhrangadhra State used to entrust its cotton business in Bombay to the defendant firm and also used to advance moneys. Whether these advances were to the firm or to Mahomed Usman was a point in dispute between the parties. But in S.Y. 1974 and 1975 the State had a cash or interest account opened in the name of Mahomed Usman. In September 1919 the State entered into a contract of sale of 4,000 bales of Broach cotton for forward delivery with the defendants. In November 1919 Kanji went to Dhrangadhra and entered into a contract with the State for the purchase of 4,600 bales of Dhrangadhra cotton at Rs. 35-4 per bale in excess of the ruling rate of Broach cotton. In April 1920 Mahomed went to Dhrangadhra and applied for reduction in the rate with the result that the rate was reduced from Rs. 35-4-0 to Rs. 30-4-0. At this time the State opened a separate account in the name of Mahomed Usman and Co., which was called the cotton account. In March 1922 the State gave notice to the defendants calling upon them to pay the balance due to them on the cotton account and also gave notice to Mahomed Usman calling upon him to pay the balance due on the cash or interest account.

CONCEALED TELEGRAMS.

The defendants contested this claim alleging that the contract for the purchase of 4,600 bales of Dhrangadra cotton was induced by concealment of certain telegrams from Bombay addressed to Kanji. They alleged that the State had agreed not to claim from the defendants any higher rate than the rate of which all the 4,600 bales were actually sold by the defendants. Only 3,000 bales were sold at the agreed rate of Rs. 30-4-0 over the Broach cotton. The remaining 1,600 bales were sold at a much lower rate and the defendants counter-claimed Rs. 40,987 in respect thereof. The defendants further claimed credit for various amounts aggregating to Rs. 5,30,642 paid to the State or on behalf of the State by the defendants. The defendants on the whole thus counterclaimed a sum of Rs. 1,82,454 from the plaintiff.

The main contention of the plaintiff was that the account headed Mahomed Usman in the books of the State was really the account of Mahomed Usman and Co., the defendants and that all the items which were entered in the cash account of Mahomed Usman were really items for which the firm was responsible. In effect the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the balance due on putting together the two accounts, one headed Mahomed Usman and the other kept in the name of Mahomed Usman and Co. The defendants contested this position.

The hearing of the case lasted for nearly two months and a large number of documents and accounts were put in.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with the Advocate-General and Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. S. Khergamwala with Mr. P. B. Vachha appeared for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship on delivering judgment discussed the evidence and documents in the case at great length. He remarked in the course of the judgment that the absence of the Diwan Saheb from the witness box with whom the defendants had dealt largely in the transactions involved in the suit constituted an infirmity in the plaintiffs case. The plaintiff's contention was that the account in the books of the State headed Mahomed Usman was really the account of the firm. The importance of this contention lay in the fact that payments amounting to Rs. 5,30,000 which were credited in the State books in the account of Mahomed Usman were now claimed as payments made by the defendant firm towards their cotton account. Owing to the insolvency of Mahomed Usman this was a question of real practical importance. His Lordship noted that the definite theory that the account of Mahomed Usman represented the account of the firm was put forward by the plaintiff for the first time in his reply to the defendants written statement in September 1924 whereas in March 1922 two separate notices of claim were given to Mahomed Usman and the defendant firm. With regard to the plaintiff's case as regards the 4,600 bales of Dhrangadhra cotton his Lordship accepted the defendants' vision as true on the evidence of Kanji and Mahomed Usman as to what actually took place between Kanji and the Diwan Saheb. On the other hand his Lordship remarked that the absence of the evidence of the Diwan Saheb was fatal to the plaintiff's case in this respect. On the other part of the case after carefully considering the evidence the documents and the books of account his Lordship came to the conclusion that the defendants were entitled to claim credit for the items referred to in Ex. 5 to the written statement. He held that there were separate dealings between the plaintiff and Mahomed Usman as alleged by the defendants in the result that the plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs and as regards the defendants' counterclaim the suit was adjourned in order to ascertain the amount due to the defendants on the basis of his Lordship's findings.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Febry 16.

A further drop of 16 to 17 points in Old Crop and 10 to 11 points in New Crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation of March, on Wall St. selling and less spot demand. Liverpool has been reported 22 to 13 points lower. The market declined on hedge selling.

Messrs. Brennan and Co., have received the following cable dated 15th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Market declined in consequence of heavy long liquidation of March and less demand for ready. Unfavourable Manchester reports."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:

"Cause of decline here is tired bulls liquidating."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under dates 14th and 15th instants as under:—

14th instant:—"Think large domestic stocks, less favourable manufacturing outlook, small exports and lack of speculative interest may cause lower prices for near months."

15th instant:—"Pressure in near months is increasing."

Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co:—"Declined owing to a great deal of speculation cotton having been pressed for sale. Owing to Southern Market being easier. Holders being anxious to realize. Our opinion is that whilst holding no very decided views the chances are in favour of a decline."

In sympathy with a further decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 355, i.e. Rs. 3 lower with Broach April/May. On selling by Exporters and Commission Houses the rate eased to Rs. 354. Around this level some offers bought lifting the value to Rs. 356 and the Market closed at Rs. 355½. At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 356 and going down to Rs. 355½ on Jobbers selling closed firm at Rs. 356 on Exporters and Commission Houses buying.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 333½ and gradually improved to Rs. 335 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 334. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 334 and closed steady at Rs. 335 on Shroffs and general buying. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 280 1/2 and Rs. 283 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a limited demand. About 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May 356
Fully Good Bengal March 279
Fully Good Bengal May 282
Fine Oomra March 335
Fin Oomra May 335 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

M G Bengal—Superfine 310, Fine 300, F Good 288, Good 278.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 306, Fine 296, F Good 284, Good 274.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 359, Fine 349, F Good 335.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 384, Fine 374, F Good 360.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 374, Fine 364, F Good 350.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 380, Fine 370, F Good 356.

M G Khandesh—Superfine 334, Fine 324, F Good 312.

M G Mathia—Fine 292, F Good 282, Good 272.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May 355
Fully Good Bengal March 280
Fully Good Bengal May 283
Fine Oomra March 334
Fine Comra May 334

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th February, 1926.—

	Bales.
Cotton	25,999
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,672
Linseed	1,488
Rape, etc.	422
Gingelly seed	754
Poppy seed	349
Groundnuts	9,581
Castorseed	14,432
Rice	4,190
Myrabollams	2,303
Cottonseed	12,561
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	226
Juwar	250
Masur	12
Barley	nil
Bajri	1653
	Tons.
Coal	1121

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Feb. 16

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st Septembr This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	2,526	2,42,006	1 62,067
Central India ..	2,823	2,56,523	1,42,080
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,462	1,40,420	1,18,943
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1021	50,133	62,159
Berar	4,724	3,11,704	3,39,060
Central Provinces ..	1,892	1,59,537	1,77,380
Total Oomras ..	14,458	11,61,323	10,01,691
Dholera	1,053	1,29,328	71,248
N.W. Provinces ..	..	1,21,742	1,14,758
Rajputana	1390	63,940	30,631
Sind-Punjab ..	1,478	1,59,161	2,51,330
Broach	7,331	1 02118	4,402
Coompta & Dharwar	211	14,575	13,898
Westerns-Northerns	..	8,801	14,601
Coconada	..	1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	72	6,513	7,866
Persian	..	2,167	948
American	..	143	9,048
Egyptian and African	6	31,909	23,937
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		439	3,486
Total	25,999	18,03,630	15,42,758

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Feb.

In full pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,703	2,66,258	2,18,005
Japan & China ..	28,000	7,94,708	7,28100
Coast Ports ..	343	13,508	8,462
Up country by Rail ..		44,709	7,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		54,691	1,24,357
Total ..	31,052	11,73,665	10,86,833

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

	Ready	New March
Bengal Superfine M G	305/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	295	295
Bengal F G M G	285	284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	290	290
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390/400	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/75	370
Nagpur Fine M G	350/75	370
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/60	355
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/65	355
Arvi Fine M G	330/65	355
Amraoti Fine M G	315/55	345
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/45	340
Muhkapur Fine M G	300/25	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	372/78	375
Broach Fully Good M G	368	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285/90	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400/10	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp. 200 bales
Total Day's Imports nil.
Universal Standard 10.46 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.40
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	20.00
May	19.46
July	19.48
New York Noon Call.	
March	20.03
July	18.84
May	19.48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	19.44
October	17.53

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
March	10.11—.06
April	10.03—.05
May	10.05—.06
July	9.97—.06
October	9.68—.03
December	9.59—.01
January	9.58—.02

EGYPTIANS.

March 17.30—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

February	9.93—.20
March	9.96—.21
April	9.86—.22
May	9.89—.22
June	9.85—.21
July	9.82—.21
August	9.75—.20
September	9.62—.16
October	9.56—.15
November	9.48—.14
December	9.47—.13
January	9.47—.13
February	9.45—.13

Barley—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

February	17.38—.07
March	17.28—.07
May	16.78—.17
May	16.78—.07
June	16.68—.17
July	16.58—.22
August	16.58—.22
September	16.55—.20
October	16.55—.22
November	16.55—.22
December	16.55—.22
January	16.50—.27

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Feb. 15.

Total in Sight	13,740,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	409,000 bales
East Indian	203,000 bales
American	5,146,000 bales
Other	301,000 bales
Total Sales	33,000 bales
East Indian Sales	1,300 bales
East Indian Forwarded	11,000 bales.
East Indian Actual Export	1,400 bales
East Indian Imports	200 bales
American Afloat	120,000 bales
East Indian Afloat	30,000 bales
Total Afloat	231,000 bales

Taking of the Worlds Spinners of American cotton 236,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 15.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York:—	
March	20.07—.16
May	19.52—.17
July	18.88—.16
October	18.23—.10

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C
Liverpool:—	
March	9.96—.21
May	9-89—.22
July	9.62—.41
October	9.56—.15

New York, Feb 15.

Cotton:—	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	71,000
Futures at New York:—	
March	20.07—.16
May	19.52—.16
July	18.88—.16
October	18.23—.10
Spot Cotton at New York	20.60—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.82—.18
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
March	19.45—.20
October	17.56—.14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19
Demand Bills 48587
Foreign Mined 66 3/4

WHEAT.

London, Feb 15.

Barletta Russo 61½ lbs Feb./March sellers 52/6
Rozario Santa Fe—57½ lbs Feb./March sellers 51
Tone:—Easier.
Australian Feb./March value 57/6
Tone:—Easier.

SEEDS

London, Feb. 15.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Dull.
Feb./March buyers 15
April/May Paid 15
Cottonseed Bombay Feb./March Paid sellers quiet 7 3/4
Castorseed Bombay Feb./March sellers quiet 17
Linseed Bombay Feb./March sellers 118 1/8
Rapeseed, Forezepore, Usual Bold, per ton Feb./March value 19 3/8
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Feb./March value 19 5/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Feb./March value 18 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed—Steadier.
Yellow Cawnpore Feb./March value 23 1/4

SUGAR.

London, Feb. 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15 6 3/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15 8 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. sellers 15 9 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 15.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April 30 1/2
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 31 buyers, 31 1/4 sellers.
Tone:—Absence if demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 15.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry 16.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 980.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 10.35
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 10.20.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 269.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86—5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 132.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 120.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Feb. 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/6.7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10.
Bar Silver Spot 30 13/16 seadq.

London, Feb. 15.

Rentes 3 per cent.	49 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	30 13/16
Bar Silver 2 Months	30 13/16
India bought—business small closed steady	
Interest day to day	4 1/8
Interest 7 days	4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb 15.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	23.05
Amsterdam	19.14
Switzerland	25.25

London, Feb 15

Exchange on London in Paris 13.259
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42
Exchange on London in Italy 12.059

New York, Feb 15.

Demand Bills 48,587

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Febry. 16.

3 Months 4—9/32 per cent.
6 Months 4—7/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

London, Feb. 15.

Discounts 3 months	48/32
Discounts 6 months	47/32
Fine Trade 3 months	5 1/4
Fine Trade 6 months	5 5/4

BULLION

Bombay, Febry. 16.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/9/0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-6-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 69/11/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 69/8/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 69/4/0.

London, Febry. 15.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10.
Silver ready d. 30-13.
Silver forward d. 30-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Very little business doing. India and China bought to cover sales. Buyers satisfied.

STOCKS.

London, Feb. 15.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88¼+¼
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £10 3/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 3/16—1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 55 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent. 52 1/2 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 unchanged.

Linseed Calcutta Feb/March value 17 1/2
Dull in favour of buyers.
Oil March/April offered 30 1 1/2
Oil May/August paid 30/3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Febry. 16.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 71-3.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 88|2.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 97|2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 101/2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 101/3.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs 05/
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs 105/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs 103/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs 6.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs 100/12.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

London, Feb 15.

Hongkong Bank	$128 1/2
Chartered Bank	£26½
National Bank	£47½
P. and O. Bank	£9 1/2
Eastern Bank	£6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 16.

KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	6
Kalimardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	Per lb.	1	2	9
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	2	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darli)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
CHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
CHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	6	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	0	0
Jamshed	,,	5	0	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pahaney 25	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	5	0
BLACK CHECK,				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	10	0
Textile Mill £3 1/2				
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pahaney	Per lb.	9	6	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	4	0
SALITA—				
Century	Per lb.	1	1	6
Textile	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	6
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Great	,,	1	5	0

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Jute:—Albion 425, Alliance 474, Anglo India 375; Auckland 295, Barnagore 140, Bally 150, Birla 7; Belvedere 410, Budge-Budge 365; Caledonian 485, Chapdani 155, Clive 32/14, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 212, Dalhousie 330-33, Delta 423, Empire 478-50, Fort Gloster 725, Fort William 295, Gondalpara 810; Gourepore 635, Hukumchand 9/12, Hooghly 65, Howrah 36/6 Kamarhatty 500 xd., Kankinarrah 41 xd., Kelvin 745, Kinnison 995, Lansdowne 230, Lawrence 565, Lothian 335, Naihati 410, National 24/8, New Central 492, Northbrook 46/8, Nudea 43, Orient 165, Presidency 7, Reliance 55/4 Soorah 23, Standard 365, Union 493-500; Waverly 6/10, Hessian 18/9, Jute 113/2.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 21, Dunbar 167-68, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Miscellaneous:—Madon Theatres 3/6, Imperial Bank 1474, Imperial Conty 376.

Remarks.—Jute shares quietly steady with good inquiry for Empire Kelvin. Kelvin dividend sixty, Empire four and Soorah two Rupees. Cottons are improving.

BOMBAY STOCK-EXCHANGE.

MR. SHROFF'S OPTIMISTIC SURVEY.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, held on Tuesday, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, referring to last year's crisis on the Exchange, "which beat all previous record," contended that Government had introduced "hasty and immature" legislation in the Council. He said, "though I personally saw no objection to the acceptance of Charter when it was offered to us by the Government for reasons which are so well-known to you, I am free to confess that I am in no way impressed with the practical value or usefulness of the Act that has been passed by our Legislative Council. The Act is in no way prejudicial to our own interest. The majority of the Association objected to it on technical ground, firmly believing that no interference by the Government in the matter of free monetary trading was called for. We may concede that perhaps the object of the Government to check gambling on the Exchange was excellent in the abstract. All the same, in practice it will be devoid of rendering that good that it has in view."

PROTECTION AGAINST GAMBLERS.

Mr. Shroff went on to say that it was the duty of the Government to see that the investing public was really protected against gamblers in shares by means of drastic legislation. "Have the Bombay Government," he asked, "ever discharged their responsibility in this respect? Have they adopted the right attitude and course in the matter? Certainly not. Investors, specially of most modest means, are generally the victims of gambling syndicates and it is these persons with their accumulated small savings who most suffer and are often engulfed into dire hardship and distress. The accumulated money of the small investors makes possible the great investments of the country. Accumulated rupees make the crores that develop our trade and industris. It is, therefore, necessary to safeguard these small investors. There is nothing in the Act passed to protect such a class against the manipulations of notorious speculators. I have no hesitation in saying that the public in whose interest and protection the Act is sought to be passed will be the very persons to suffer at the next crisis that may occur and the Government will be responsible for the ruin in which they may be plunged."

Referring to the suspension of the Cotton Excise duty, Mr. Shroff blamed the shareholders of the mills for not making the Agents alive to their proper responsibility. He said, "In times of boom and prosperity they failed to make sufficient provisions for future periods of depression. The lesson taught by previous crisis following on booms has never been taken to heart." The unfair Japanese competition, in his opinion called for interference from the Government, who, he said ought to take steps to terminate the Anglo-Japanese Convention without further delay.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

Mr. Shroff then went on to the prevailing trade depression. He said: "Operations on Stock Exchange have been in very small volume for long time past owing to industrial and commercial depression. The market could not very well advance so long as the Mill Industry is in a deplorable state. Just at the moment it is difficulty to differentiate between genuine and speculative price movements. The market has been engaged in a sort of prophecy of improved trade and business. It must be confessed that so far as the immediate outlook is concerned there is nothing in the position to warrant the assumption that prices will go higher. The tone for brighter conditions in the industrial world has yet to materialise. There is the prospect no doubt of some trade improvement this year, but the recovery will be slow. Many believe 1926 will once more see a revival of speculative activity. I am sure that those who can afford to sit on their holdings will reap the benefit for their wisdom and patience later."

"As you are aware your Commitee have allowed from yesterday forward trading in 5 per cent. and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Government Securities. The unit of trading was at first fixed at Rs. 10,000 but in view of the suggestions received from Banks and other firms the same has been raised to Rs. 25,000. It was urged that if the unit of trading were kept at Rs. 10,000 it would stimulate speculation amongst small and impecunious operators. I am of belief that it is very essential as a safeguard for the interest of small and bonafide investors to allow trading in lots of Rs 10,000, also as was done hitherto. If forward business is restricted to capitalists and speculators only the advantages of free and open market are completely lost to all the investors under Rs. 25,000 who form a very large number of the investing public.

FORTNIGHTLY SETTLEMENTS.

Regarding the suggestion in favour of fortnightly settlements, Mr. Shroff said that though he and his colleagues felt that the monthly settlement was desirable and suitable to all interests concerned, and had framed rules accordingly and submitted them to Government for their approval and sanction, if Government insisted on introducing the fortnightly settlement, his committee would not offer any opposition because "we wish to throw all responsibilities on Government."

Mr. Shroff then moved that the report and accounts be adopted, which was done.

METALS.

London, Feb. 15.

English best Selected Copper £64
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 7/16
Copper Braziers £75 3/4
Yellow Metal 70
Hard Spelter 32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8
Tin Block 286 1/2

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 15

Karachi Barley not quoted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fourth Day.

Result of the University Bye-election for the Legislative Council.

Nomination for the Bye-election of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with English mails of Feb. 4 ex Morea, due at 5 a.m.

Opening of Umar Khanum Maternity Home by Lady Wilson, Victoria Road, 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Th homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha will be held on Saturday the 27th inst. at 4 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION

Prof. P. V. Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "Theism in Kalidas" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey has resigned the presidentship and membership of the Committee of the Matunga Residents' Association as well as of the Matunga Congress Committee.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Schools Committee for February will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. G. Ketkar, on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) in Bori's Chawl, at Delisle Road, Bombay at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

ADYAR DAY THEOSOPHICAL CELEBRATION.

The 19 Anniversary Day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 79th Birthday of the Right Rev. C. W. Leadbeater falling on Wednesday the 17th inst., (the Adyar Day) will be publicly celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall 77 Apollo Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when short speeches in English and Vernaculars will be delivered by Prof. V. S. Bhagwat, Mrs. Hiranbai Tata, Messrs. Mavji Govindji and Jamnadas Dwarkadas followed by devotional music and songs from Mrs. Piroja Minocherhomji and daughter Dr. V. S. Trilokekar will preside.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO LAXMI NAGAR

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. Bell of the Development Directorate, and Mr. Bharucha, Collector of Bombay Suburban Districts, visited Laxmi-Nagar (Khar) on Monday evening where he was received by the president and the hon. secretary of Laxmi Nagar Residents Association. Mr. Bharucha then introduced Messrs. T. P. Munim, A.L. Pradhan, Hiralal Desai, C. B. Kora and Swami Yatishwarananda of Ramkrishna Ashram to His Excellency, who shook hands with these gentlemen and was much delighted at the sight of this model suburb. The conversation turned round some of the pressing requirements of this colony, which badly required an open recreation ground and proper lighting arrangements. Sir Lawless Hepper gave an assurance that the suburb would be electrified at an early date.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN LANE.

Maneckbai, a Hindu woman aged 24 years residing on the first floor of a house at Chandanwadi was ailing for some time past and was mentally deranged. On Monday morning she was found missing from the house and on a search being made she was found lying unconscious in a lane below the window of her room. She was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

TO-DAY'S RACES
A one horse card and a nice treble of
TURF-EXPERT
will help you a lot.
Don't forget to get these from
TARAPOREVALA
190, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DROP FROM SECOND FLOOR.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL TRAGEDY

A tragic incident occurred on Sunday evening at the N. N. Wadia Maternity Hospital at Parel, when a woman patient who was admitted for confinement threw herself from the balcony on the second floor and succumbed to her injuries on Tuesday afternoon. At 5 p.m. Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle coroner held an inquest at the hospital premises when Dr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Desai, Assistant Superintendent of the N. N. Wadia Maternity Hospital said the deceased Jagdevi (20) wife of Jagannath Mahadeo was admitted in the hospital for delivery on Friday the 12th instant. On admission it was discovered that she was mentally deranged and hysterical. A little later a seven month child was born to her which was dead and decomposed. On the following day, viz: Saturday she developed signs of excitement and in the evening became violent. The night nurse reported to him that the deceased was restless and he went at about 11 p.m. when she came to attack him. On Sunday morning she showed signs of madness and the Sister-in-charge sent for the husband of the deceased and informed him of the state of his wife's health. He stated that she had been in the habit of behaving like a mad woman. Witness (Dr. Desai) then gave her stimulating injection in the evening and shortly after she required a bed-pan which was given to her. The nurse attending upon her in the meantime went out to make arrangement to clear the bed-pan when she was informed that the deceased had got up, went to an adjoining room and managed to jump down from the railing of the balcony of the second floor. Witness immediately went downstairs and removed her to the dispensary and gave her the necessary treatment. On examination he discovered that she had sustained compound fracture of the left leg and contusion on the forehead. She was treated at the hospital, but subsequently developed acute senetic poisoning, gradually sank and died on Tuesday afternoon.

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE.

Jagannath Mahadeo, husband of the deceased, said, he was a pan shopkeeper and resided at Ambewadi. He brought the deceased for delivery to the hospital on last Friday. For the last two months she was acting like a mad woman. On Sunday that he was informed by the hospital authorities that his wife had jumped from the balcony of the second floor. When he saw her she was unable to speak being unconscious. He suspected no foul play.

The jury returned a verdict of death by blood poisoning through injuries sustained by reason of the deceased having thrown herself from the balcony on the second floor of the hospital while in a state of unsound mind.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

PASSENGERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

On Tuesday night Colaba was the scene of a serious motor accident which fortunately for the occupants did not prove fatal though the car itself was very badly damaged.

It appeared Mr. G. A. Foster, fourth officer on board the s.s "Lahore" was driving a small four-seater Rover car along Cuffe Parade at about 10-30 p.m. on Monday and along with him was seated Mr. G. Massie of the P. and O. Bank. When they came near the Panday Sanitorium while taking a turn the car dashed into the wall with a terrific noise. Both the occupants of the car were violently hurled against their seats and received injuries on heads and chins. They were removed to the E. G. Hospital where they have been detained or treatment.

The front wheels of the car have been smashed while the wind screen torn to pieces. The Indian driver of Mr. Foster, who was occupying a rear seat escaped with a broken nose and is detained in the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

DEATH FROM THROAT CUTS

JURY RETURN VERDICT OF SUICIDE

Rajana Balana a Hindu motor cleaner, aged 30 years, residing at Colaba, was removed to the G. T. Hospital at about 10-15 p.m. on Sunday last in a gharry by two men named Samson Ibrahim and Pantai Bhomai. The Hospital authorities having found wounds on the throat, phoned the police at Colaba. Sub-Inspector Manjrekar immediately went to the hospital and enquired of the dying man as to how he had received injuries on the throat and he replied with difficulty that two Pathans had cut his throat near Mazagaon Bridge. He was unable to give discription of the Pathans and died subsequently.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Major A. B. De Souza, Resident Medical Officer, G. T. Hospital, said the deceased had five incised transverse wounds just above the hyoid bone. The patient stated that the injuries were caused by a Pathan at Mazagaon at 5 p.m. three days ago. In his opinion death was due to "cut throat."

To the Coroner:—Judging from the position of the cut on the throat which was at a high level and from the superficial nature of the other cuts, I am of opinion that these injuries were self-inflicted.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT CHEATING.

Usman Ahmed, a Muslim youth, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with attempt to cheat the Motor Vehicles Department of the Bombay City Police.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla who prosecuted the accused stated that he went to Mr. Vijayakar, cashier in the Motor Vehicles Department of the Head Police Office on February 13, and asked for a motor licence. He gave Rs. 10 to Mr. Vijayakar and presented an application form on which was a signature purporting to be that of an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department. The officer was alleged to have certified that he had been tested on a motor car No. 3129, on February 10.

Mr. Vijayakar doubted the genuiness of the signature and on making inquiries he found that the signature was not of any officer of the Department. The car No. 3129 was in Poona on the day when Ahmed was stated to have been tested and moreover no officer had certified on the form.

Mr. Madan who appeared for the accused stated that some other man gave the form to the accused. He had no knowledge of the fraud.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The case was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY LUCKY LAD.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

JOE'S LUCK	 1
HARRY TATE	 2
FRENCH BRIAR	..... F

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

CANDLE HILL	 1
LUCKY LAD	 2
FRATER	..... F

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

WEDDING DAY	 1
ELTONIAN	 2
FIRE STAR	..... F

THE RANDWICK PLATE.

DICKY BIRD	 1
ROCK ROSE	 2
MENDY	..... F

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

KANZE	 1
MAMNOON	 2
HAWAM (Bracket)	..... F

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

SILVER THRUSH	 1
REHEARSAL	 2
SINNAN	..... F

THE CUMBALLA HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

KADIR HAJAZ	 1
COMMANDER	 2
ALEIS	..... F

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—6 Fur. 2-30 p.m.

KADIR HAJAZ	K..... 1
SHAHIR	 2
KANDINAVA	 3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Div. I.—6 furlongs 3-0 p.m.

WILD FLOWER	 1
POET'S DREAM	 2
MOTU PROPRIO	 3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Div. II.—6 Fur. 3-30 p.m.

DIVIDE	 1
PACK UP	 2
SHINGLED	 3

THE RANDWICK PLATE. 1½ miles 4-0 p.m.

ROCK ROSE	 1
DICKYBIRD	 2
BEN ADEN	 3

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PLATE. Div. II. 1 mile. 4-30 p.m.

SILVER THRUSH	 1
GOSUB	 2
HAZAL	 3

THE MANTON PLATE.—6 Fur. 5-0 p.m.

CAN DO	 1
FIRE STAR	 2
WEDDING DAY	 1

THE WELLINGDON PLATE.—1 mile. 5-30 p.m.

AFFABLE	 1
HARRY TATE	 2
MY LORD	 3

THE COLABA CUP. 1 mile.—6-0 p.m.

GREEN ISLET	 1
CANDLE HILL	 2
SAUCE	 3

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Div. I. 1mile 6-30 p.m.

SOME SURPRISE	 1
HAWAM	 2
ADWAN	 3

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVE IN CORPORATION.

The election to return one representative to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the Fellows of the Bombay University took place last evening and the seat was contested by two candidates, namely Dr. N. A. F. Moos, the sitting Member and Mr. D. G. Dalvi. There were 95 voters on the electoral roll out of which 74 exercised the right of voting. On a count being taken, Mr. Dalvi got 43 votes while Dr. Moos secured only 29. Mr. Dalvi was, therefore, declared to have been duly elected.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

DESAI BEATS PITT.

The Managing Committee have got a real move on with the Western India Tournament, twenty matches being decided on Tuesday, the opening day. The Queen's Road courts and those at the Bombay Gymkhana have been requisitioned, and at the present rate of progress it should not take long to arrive at the final stages.

AN EVEN MATCH.

A large crowd turned out to witness the games at the Queen's Road courts where some good matches were played. Interest seemed to centre mainly on that between S. S. Desai and A. M. D. Pitt. Both men played cautiously, but Pitt was the more enterprising and was often at the net. Desai, on the other hand, hung behind the base line from where he kept up a running five on his opponent's backhand. Every point was well contested and the rallies were long and interesting.

MISS BOSWORTH'S GOOD PLAY.

This match was followed by a Mixed Doubles event in which Rangarao and Mrs. Reynolds were pitted against Le Roy and Miss Bosworth. The latter pair began badly by losing the first four games, but, recovering well, they took six successive games and the set. Miss Bosworth was mainly responsible for this, her hitting on both sides being good to see. No matter how fiercely Rangarao attacked, she returned with stinging shots which just skimmed the net. Rangarao and Mrs. Reynolds then settled down and carried the next set at 6—3, the match being discontinued owing to failing light. The deciding set to-day is bound to provide some excitement.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Major Ali Raza beat H. G. Grimwood 6—2, 6—3.

T. W. Brough beat L. M. Khatau, 6—2, 6—1.

G. M. Gole beat S. Calvocoressi, 6—0, 6—1.

C. Gonsalvis beat S. Nagouchi, 7—5, 6—3.

S. M. Jawad W. O. Y. G. Allana.

K. P. Gandhi beat A. R. Gunjiker 6—3, 6—8, 6—0.

W. D. Ranga Rao beat J. A. D. Naoroji, 6—2, 6—1.

E. Harwood beat C. W. H. P. Waud. 6—3, 6—2.

Solanke beat H. B. Deshpande, 6—0, 6—0.

Bhojwani beat M. Take, 6—2, 6—1.

Kamurrudin beat D. M. Khatau, 6—4, 6—4.

N. R. Suvarna beat J. Harvey, 6—2, 7—5.

Thakore Saheb of Limbdi bet Jaya, 6—0, 6—1.

S. M. Lahey Bean beat Y. S. Tambe, 6—1, 6—3.

S. H. Hadi beat H. Tyabji, 6—2, 6—0

S. S. Desai beat A. M. D. Pitt, 6—3 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Mohamed Husain and Kamuruddin beat A. M. Kati and N. R. Suvarna. 6—3, 6—2.

S. S. Desai and N. B. Bhagwat beat M K. Powvala and D. Jeejeebhoy. 6—4, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Morley Fox and Mrs. Cunningham beat M. K. Powvala and Miss Taiyarkhan, 7—5, 6—3.

U. D. Rangarao and Mrs. Reynolds versus H. Le Roy and Miss Bosworth (unfinished), 4—6, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS

NO. 1.—Raja Iyer vs. Mahomed Hussein 4—15; followed by Rangarao and Another vs. Pitt and Brough.

NO. 2.—Tomonaga vs. A. M. Kati, 4—15 followed by Lahey Bean and Mrs. Jones vs. Wagle and Mrs. Row.

NO. 4.—Annett and Mrs. Clayton vs. Naoroji and Miss Tata 4—15.

NO. 5.—Dilawar Pasha vs. A. B. Hudson 4—15; followed by Harwood and Scowan vs. Dilawar Pasha and Bell.

NO. 6.—A. B. Shirgaonkar vs. Raja Vartak 4—15; followed by G. Rose and E. Rose vs. Tata and Chilton.

The following competitors are requested to be ready to play at 5 p.m.

Mrs. Covell vs. Miss Evans.

Rangarao vs. Gandhi.

Gonsalvis and Mrs. Cooper vs. Hadi and Lady Tata.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

Okasaki vs. D. Muzumdar.
Dr. Cowasji vs. Pereira.
Gahtan vs. Suntook.
Khardekar vs. Hiranandani.
Soman vs. Powvala.
Capt. Chalam vs. N. B. Bhagwat.
Sanghani vs. V. S. Mujamdar.
Firth vs. Cooper.

The flagship H.M.S. "Effingham" with Rear-Admiral Maurice Walter Ellerton, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron and the H. M. S. "Cairo" left Madras port on Monday.

Mr. Yakub Hasan is standing as a candidate for election during the next general election to the Madras Council by the Muslim constituency of the city of Madras.

VICEROY-DESIGNATE

CORPORATION'S DRAFT ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

HOPES OF A "NEW ERA"

NO REFERENCE TO BACK BAY SCANDAL.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to draft an address of welcome to Baron Irwin, Viceroy-designate of India, on his arrival in Bombay, have submitted the following draft for approval of the Corporation. It will be noticed that the Adress observes complete silence regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scandal:—

May it please Your Lordship,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg to offer to your Lordship, on behalf of her citizens, a cordial welcome on your landing on these shores to take charge of the great office to which His Majesty the King-Emperor has summoned you. Though your Lordship comes to us as a stranger, the honoured name of Wood is writ large in the history of India. The services of your illustrious grandfather, Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Viscount Halifax, as President of the Board of Control, and later on, as Secretary of State for India, have been of the highest value, and have earned him a secure place amongst the distinguished statesmen who have built up this great Empire.

This is the first occasion on which this imposing Gateway has been used for ceremonial purposes since it was opened by His Excellency Lord Reading. Designed to commemorate the visit of Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary, it is a monument worthy of Bombay and of the historic occasion which has brought it into being. It is in the fitness of things that the King-Emperor's representative should be the first to receive a welcome within what is appropriately called the "Gateway of India."

PROGRAMME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

We do not desire in this address of welcome to detain your Lordship with any lengthy recital of our needs and achievements, or with a disquisition on the many problems confronting us. Our City, which has been continually growing ever since it was endowed with a sound system of Municipal Government a little over half a century ago, has within the last few years embarked on a programme of reconstruction and development which is in many respects without a parallel. This intensive development has brought in its train many difficult problems which require for their solution the cordial co-operation of the various public bodies charged with the administration of this cosmopolitan City. One of the most important of these, viz., the provision of a water-supply adequate to the needs of a vast and growing population is on the eve of solution, and the Tansa Completion Works which embody the heaviest water pipe line in the world and which have cost the Corporation five crores of rupees have nearly reached the stage of completion. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College costing together about seventy-seven lacs of rupees have also come into being, and taken in conjunction with the great project to which His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, has set his hand, will satisfy in an appreciable measure the crying need of a better provision for medical relief and medical education than exists at present. We have also embarked on a system of free and compulsory primary education encouraged by the generous offer made by the Government of Bombay in the year 1918 to share half the additional cost, an offer which is now the subject of an unfortunate disagreement between the Government and the Corporation. We may lastly mention the important and comprehensive scheme costing two crores of rupees for the drainage of the town and island, which we have submitted to Government for consideration, and which we hope will receive that assistance and encouragement which a scheme of such magnitude and far-reaching consequences deserves.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL RELIEF.

This brief recital of some of the larger problems which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is handling in such earnest will afford an indication to your Lordship of the spirit in which we conceive and discharge our responsibilities for the administration of this great City. In part at least, our obligations arise from the fact that Bombay is the Gateway of the East, and is an Imperial City in every sense of the term. We may, therefore, legitimately look to Government for such financial and other relief as the peculiar nature of the problems arising from our geographical position demands. In this connection, we may be pardoned for suggesting that the claims of Bombay in financial and other matters have often received scant consideration at the hands of the Government of India, and we trust that under your Lordship's regime the policy of the Government of India towards Bombay will incline towards greater and greater justice and liberality.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

We turn for a moment to the situation confronting the country, and the momentous problems which your Lordship will be called upon to face. There is on all hands a strong and earnest desire for a rapid measure of advancement and progress and we trust it will fall to your lot to inaugurate a new era in which Englishmen and Indians may find it possible to co-operate whole-heartedly for the promotion of the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people. The question of Provincial Autonomy stands in the forefront of the larger problems awaiting a solution. We regard it as a happy augury that we are addressing to-day the grandson of the Secretary of State for India in whose regime the power of legislation, of which Bombay was deprived in 1833, was restored to her by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and we venture to hope that the principle of Provincial Autonomy will receive a full measure of recognition during your Viceroyalty. We trust also that the unhappy position of our countrymen in the Overseas Dominions of the Empire, which has caused such intense bitterness and resentment in the minds of all Indians will receive, a sympathetic and statesman-like consideration at your hands, for your Lordship has first-hand knowledge of the situation, and is aware of the intensity of public feeling in India on this burning question.

WELCOME TO LADY IRWIN.

It remains for us to extend a cordial welcome to the gracious Lady who comes out to share the trials and anxieties of the great office to which you have been called. The position which Lady Irwin will occupy will give her immense opportunities of social service, particularly to the women and children of India, and we have every confidence that she will carry on the noble work of her predecessors and give of her best to the land which will be her home for the next five years.

In conclusion, we beg to convey to your Lordship our most cordial wishes for your happiness during your stay in our midst and we trust that your administration of the affairs of the country will be marked by sound judgment and statesmanship, and desire to advance its best interests and enable it to take its legitimate place in the Councils of the Empire.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

16th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.52
To-day's Opening Rate	19.48
Difference	—.4
To-day's Closing Rate	19.46
Difference	—.6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

16th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9 89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.92
Difference	+.3
To-day's Closing Rate	9 84
Difference	—.5

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 356-0-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 356-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In the share market in jutes in sympathy with the market for the manufactured article prices were generally easier to-day and there were more sellers. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Banks:—Eastern Bank 81.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 71, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 123.

Cotton:—Bowreah A pref. 113, Dunbar 168, Kesoram 1/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 467/8, Anglo-India 375, Auckland 208/8, Budge Budge 380, Clive 92/7, Craig 4/8, Dalhousie 338, Delta 427, Fort Gloster 724, Hooghly ord. 63/4, Howrah 36/1, Kamarhatty 492, Kankinarrah 406/8, Lansdowne 228/8, Lawrence 566, National 21/10, Naihati 397, Northbrook 47, Orient 162, Presidency 7, Reliance 55/4, Waverley 6/14.

Coals:—Borrea 16/13, Burrakur 22/12, Central Kurkend 17/4, Equitable 18, Kurdi 7/12, New Kendah 5/12, Standard 54/8, Talcher 4/8, Union 16/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ordinary 6, Burn and Co., 6 per cent. pref. 91, Indian Iron and Steel 20/8, Alpha General Insurance Co., 2 discount, Assam Match Co., 1/6 prem., B.I. Corporation ord. 4/12, Madan Theatres 3/2.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 38/4, Central Cachar 95, Doolahat 36, Hattikhira 28, Ledo 236/8, New Purunbari 12/4, North Western Cachar 392, Patrakola 804/8, Tukvar 31/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A.P.

RATILAL AND CO.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, received on Tuesday the following cables from their foreign friends:—

From Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York:—

"Think large domestic stocks, less favourable manufacturing outlook, small exports. Lack of speculative interest may result lower prices nears."

From their Liverpool Agent:—

"Decline owing to a good deal of speculation cotton having been pressed for sale. Owing to southern markets being easier, holders being anxious to realize. Our opinion is that whilst holding no very decided views, the chances are in favour of a decline."

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Our quality Defy Competition

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Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract etc. Literature free. Kemp & Co., or Thomas & Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

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Enrolments for 1927 classes now proceeding

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The Bombay Chronicle.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR.

Lengthy communications, except in very special circumstances, will not be accepted. Brevity is the strongest recommendation.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1926

THE DECADENCE OF PRINCES.

In Mr. G. B. Abhayankar's article on Indian States published in these columns on Monday, there is an apt reference to the existence of double despotism in the territories ruled by Indian princes. The princes have to propitiate political agents and at the same time reconcile their subjects to the discredited system of personal rule. The British Government have openly pledged themselves to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India, but the princes have not considered in their Chamber the wisdom of a collective declaration in favour of a parallel purpose. Whenever the question of the Indian States is discussed, it is assumed that the supreme need is their "protectios". The Montagu-Chelmsford Report dilates on the importance of protection; when Viceroys and Governors pay their picturesque and expensive visits to Indian States, they harp on protection; the Princes' Chamber is consumed with the idea of protection; and now Sir Manubhai Mehta has been chosen by them to watch their case for protection in any advance of constitutional government in British India. It is taken for granted that when we discuss Indian princes, the proper thing is to use language usually employed in the advocacy of protection for minors and dumb creatures.

The subjects of Indian princes are in a peculiarly trying position. When the British political officers are aggressive, they instinctively and chivalrously stand for the defence of their immediate rulers, but when the very same subjects clamour for democratic administration, the British Government stand behind the princes in their minatory attempts to silence agitation. The dilemma is demoralising to the princes as well as their subjects, and no clear way is possible unless and until the princes subscribe to a common ideal of responsible government in their states. They are encouraged, however, to cling to the tradition of paternal government which, evil as it is, is doubly pernicious when the ruler remains shorn of full sovereignty under the surveillance of the Paramount Power. In these circumstances, the princes are bound to deteriorate, and the decadent tendency has become too palpable for any serious defence. The wonder is that four generations of irresponsibility and pomp have not weakened the type still more. We come across numerous instances of absentee government and favouritism at court. It is a tragedy of wasted talent through the absence of a definite, progressive ideal. The apologists of autocracy in India treat the princes as a happy obstacle to responsible government, little caring to make the same objective enforceable in Indian states and bring all elements in the country to a common purpose. We have few major states in the Bombay Presidency, the larger number consisting of small principalities beyond the ken of ordinary criticism, but even as we are, the absence of a precise goal is creating among the bigger states the evils of favouritism and glittering diversion. When Sir Leslie Wilson recently visited Kolhapur he praised the administration of the Maharajah and the value of an experienced counsellor in the person of his uncle, but in the four years of his regime the scion of the House of Shivaji has not introduced a single constitutional reform of any moment. Racing is said to be the sport of kings and the visitor to Kolhapur who looks for progressive changes cannot see very much besides the installation in the last four years of a race-course and all it entails and the entertainment of members of the racing fraternity. To the poor taxpayer the long absences of a ruler and the nature of his recreations and actual advisers, give no compensation; to him the ceremonial compliments of the Governor convey very little meaning. Similar is the tendency in many other states where Princes drift towards prodigal fads and imagine that their sole concern in relation to British India is to be protected like birds of plumage. The Government of India have encouraged the false notion that the Princes should concentrate on their prerogatives and preservation regardless of their duty of gradually relinquishing their autocratic power in favour of the people.

Recent events have proved that the quality of the Indian Princes is declining. Their ancestors had their weaknesses no doubt, but as real kings they had the opportunities of exercising their initiative and prowess. Their descendents are doomed to a different role, without the happy release of even ultimately handing over their authority to the people. They begin as the train-bearers of the Viceroy in their boyhood, and sometimes they end as the phantoms of high life and the supine victims of favourites and blackmailers. To protect their own dignity, the Princes should consider individually and in concert the duty of declaring unitedly for the introduction of responsible government in their States. The alternative of stagnation means indignity to themselves and harassment to their people, who have so far patiently refrained from any attempt at forcing their hands.

PLAGIARISM AND PLATITUDE

The Responsive Co-operators have burnt their boats. They met at Akola on Monday and passed a series of resolutions whose distinguishing feature is that they contradict one another and betray an amazing degree of self-deception on the part of men who never miss the opportunity of advertising their political acumen and foresight. In the course of his presidential address to the Conference of these seceders from the Swaraj Party, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that "their main function was to evolve a clear, definite, rational and practical programme of political work so that everyone who subscribed thereto might have a chance for working in union and co-operation with others". The programme that has actually emerged, as a result of their confabulations, is a mockery of the policy associated with the name of the late Lokmanya and a plagiarism of the platitudes of the Liberals and anything but calculated to bring about unity.

The instances which Mr. Jayakar gave as a proof of the strength which his doctrine of neo-Liberalism is supposed to have gained furnish the measure of self-deception which he and his co-adjutors are practising on themselves. Pandit Motilal Nehru was given permission by the Swaraj Party to accept the Viceroy's invitation to meet him to discuss the South African situation. The leader of the Swaraj Party in meeting the Viceroy and the Swaraj Party in permitting him to do so have, according to Mr. Jayakar, given their adherence to the policy of Responsive Co-operation! The South African question is, by a universal tacit understanding, regarded as a non-party question on which the Government of India, according to their professions, hold views identical with those of the representatives of the Indian people. That Mr. Jayakar should have been driven to drag in this question to bolster up his cause betrays at once an amazing disregard of the decencies of public controversy and a manifest bankruptcy of argument. Of his not less reprehensible reference to the alleged overzeal of the President of the Legislative Assembly in using his power of adjourning the House in order to further the Reforms, it is not necessary to say anything except that it is based on a pure invention of the correspondent of an Anglo-Indian contemporary of the kind that was the subject of condemnation by the Home Member and a dignified rebuke by the President on Monday.

If further exposure of the audacious bluff with which the Responsive Co-operators seek to advertise their doctrine is needed it is furnished by the reply given by the electors of the Central Provinces who summarily rejected their candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Moonje. Nagpur has, by its decision, re-affirmed its loyalty to the Congress. Loyalty to the Congress was the sheet-anchor of the late Lokmanya's policy. In seeking to present a rehash of the discredited Liberal programme, and associating it with the name of the late Lokmanya, Mr. Jayakar and his band of neo-Liberals are doing a grievous wrong to the memory of the departed leader. They have burnt their boats by flouting the mandate of the Congress. Let them as honest politicians join the ranks of the Liberal Party.

DESERTING THEIR POSTS.

We remarked yesterday on the inexcusable habit that some of the popular representatives in the Assembly have latterly developed of absenting themselves from the daily sittings, with the result that during an unexpected division the Government benches score to the great delight of the *Jo-Hukums*. This neglect of duty has been responsible for the majority of 14 which Sir Alexander Muddiman was able to secure for the final passage of his measure to restore the magistrate's discretion to award rigorous imprisonment under Section 109. It was abundantly clear in the debate that the opinion of every non-official leader in the Assembly was against the grant of such discretion, which was so wisely taken away two years ago by the Assembly. Mr. Jinnah spoke against it. Pundit Malaviya did not want it. Pundit Motilal declared his vehement opposition to it. And then, although nearly all the Independents were known to be against the measure, Mr. Rangachariar wants to co-operate with Government with a ridiculous amendment because he thinks a Royal Commission will soon be coming! The Swarajists laugh and reject the amendment but do not exert themselves to obtain full strength to vote down the measure. They will have to pay heavily for this remissness.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

AN EXAMPLE OF CONSERVATIVE FINANCE.

BY MR. C. S. RANGASWAMI.

The problem of a national banking system for India is of momentous importance; and it bristles with difficulties, through the supineness of Government on the one hand and the peculiar susceptibility of the Indian public to credit-panics on the other. The Government have shown on the whole a very truculent attitude in the matter. They seem to feel that, having enacted the Imperial Bank Act, they have done all that is expected of them. The Indian business man, as such, has never been conspicuous for a sense of patriotism. He has rarely been moved by higher considerations of sentiment and is never seriously troubled with a needless concern for Indian banks. The latter have accordingly had to depend mostly upon the support of the middle-class people, the trouble with whom, however, has been that they easily play into the hands of wily credit-wreckers. The Bombay Government was appealed to in this matter and their reply is to the effect "that the Government of India, to whom the question was referred, were of opinion that if India intended to develop banking and joint stock enterprises successfully she ought to develop the qualities essential to the creation and maintenance of credit on which success depends and *that the Government themselves can do little to secure this end*". The banks are thus left to their own devices to take such measures or safe-guard themselves with such precautions as would protect them against periodical credit-shocks or at any rate as would enable them to ward them off with minimum injury. It seems to me that nothing will more effectively secure this end than wide publicity in regard to the full details of the working of the indigenous banks. There is no more powerful antidote to suspicion than knowledge. Recently I gave in these columns an analysis of the intrinsic position of the Central Bank of India Now I propose to deal with the balance-sheet of the Bank of India Ltd.

Security for Depositors.

The three tests of a bank's soundness are: (1) The security due to the capital resources of the Bank. (2) The liquidity of the Bank and (3) the way the mobile funds of depositors are invested. It may be safely assumed that any bank which satisfies these tests is one which is fully worthy of the support of the Indian public. More. There is a real obligation on the part of that public to strengthen the hands of such a bank by every possible means so that the bank thus strengthened will prove a source of strength to the trade and commerce of this country. Now coming to the balance-sheet of the Bank of India for the year ended 31st December 1925, we find that the total security which it offers to depositors is represented by:—

	Rs.
Paid up capital	1,00,00,000
Uncalled liability	1,00,00,000
Reserve fund	76,00,000
Total ..	2,76,00,000

It thus means that the depositors whose moneys with the bank are roughly 1,020 lakhs are provided with a security which equals 276 lakhs. That is to say until and unless the bank makes a loss of Rs. 276 lakhs, the depositors have nothing to fear. And is it conceivable that a bank, whose head office is situated not in some foreign country but right in the centre of Bombay, whose Directors are men who have a reputation which they may be expected to guard zealously and whose total investments in the shape of loans and advances are 714 lakhs, is likely to develop bad debts to the extent of 276 lakhs?

The most unmistakable evidence of the The following represents the liquid assets of the Bank of India:—

	Rs.
The amount in current deposits is	4,97,82,402
Against which the liquid assets are	5,51,16,832
Revealing an excess of....	53,44,430

as the surplus liquid assets. The bank is surely more than well entrenched against "raids", however violent, but let it be clearly understood, and let there be no mistake about it, that such a large liquid position is the most eloquent condemnation of the temper and attitude of the Indian depositors.

Investments.

The fully secured loans are 478 lakhs against 236 lakhs secured by personal liability. The latter, however, include 61 lakhs of bazar bills. The investment policy herein disclosed can compare with that of any other bank.

I want to refer to a significant detail as affording emphatic testimony to the scientific principles pursued by the Bank of India:—

	Rs.
The current account deposits in Dec. are	4,97,82,402
The current account deposits in June are	3,97,60,819
Thus revealing an increase of	98,21,583

As against this increase by nearly a crore in demand liability, we note that the liquid position has increased as follows:

	Rs.
Liquid assets in Dec.....	5,51,16,832
Liquid assets in June	4,73,11,233
Increase in liquid position.	78,15,599

The uniform practice of keeping a satisfactory percentage of liquid assets against current deposits betokens careful and sound banking.

In spite of the fact that the average bank rate for the year 1925 was only 5.64 per cent. as compared with 6.68 per cent. for 1924, the profits made for the year are sufficient to declare the usual 10 per cent. dividend after 2 lakhs have been placed to reserve fund and 1 lakh for contingencies. It is also noteworthy that the "carry-forward" to the next account is half a lakh better than the "carry-forward" in the last year. This fact is the more remarkable when we remember that the Imperal Bank made during 1925 only 38 lakhs as profit and that it would not have been able to distribute, 45 lakhs in dividends but for the heavy "carry-over" from the last account.

INDIAN FILMS AND THEIR PRODUCTION.

The producers of Indian films will perhaps pardon my presumption in making a few remarks about the production of films in India.

I wish to impress upon them that I am not writing with a desire to criticise the productions, but to give a candid opinion of what a production looks like to one who is keen on the production of good pictures in India.

Little can be said against the settings or costumes, but a lot may be said about the artists. There is a general tendency among them to sleep over their parts, the film lacks life, which is a very important factor to make a production a success. In some films European ladies are given parts of importance to play, but to an experienced and critical public they fall short of the mark.

The Hero, an Indian, feels rather bashful to embrace the heroine, who is an European and shows himself extremely stiff while doing a love scene.

Both artists and producers should remember that the slightest awkward movement is photographed and shows out very clearly on the screen. The artists would do well to try to live their parts and not just act them. They ought to be natural in their movements.

Now as to the producers. Would it not help them in the direction of the film if they had a few earnest rehearsals before the picture was filmed? They may think it a waste of time but believe me it would improve their pictures considerably.

A lot more attention ought to be paid to the details in the production of pictures, as well as to their technique. It is pleasing to read of the intention of the Sharda Film Company, and I wish them every success in their enterprise, but I do hope that the vamps will put life into their parts and really vamp the Hero, "pro tempore" of course.

C.A.R.

LORD INCHCAPE SCORING!

BY B. F. BHARUCHA.

Unlike many Indian Lords (our Sethias), Lord Inchcape is not snoring. Nay, he is wide awake and is scoring!

When and how the real Indian Navy comes into existence, his lordship does not care. But he does take solid care to see, that the Profits of his B. I. Co. are not diminished! Under Rawlinson's scheme of the Indian Navy, the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard is to be leased!

Will not Lord Inchcape get the lease in his or his lieutenant's name? And further, the ships of the Navy will need repairs!

Will not the Mazagaon Dock of Lord Inchcape do the work also?

Verily, Lord Inchcape always carries with him an axe, and he has the art of making other people grind it for him!

TRIFLES.

Thus the "Bengalee":—

Mr. Horniman has returned to India after an exile of eight years. He should have let the grass grow under his feet and studied things for himself.

The conventional warning is that you should *not* let the grass grow under your feet. But the mix-up is not unworthy of the journal credited with the obituary announcement: "The hand that rocked the cradle has, alas, kicked the bucket."

* * *

Countess Cathcart whose visit to America has caused such virtuous perturbation, speaks bitterly about the nobility. She asserted that adultery was not a crime in England and, if it were, all the English nobility would be gaoled. This was balanced by the assertion that if England had the same immigration laws as America not many American women would get in. If, she keeps this up, they will soon be glad to let her in and see her shut up—in a different sense.

* * *

They are touchy in France about the question of American debts. A Deputy informed his colleagues recently during a debate in the Chamber that America had absorbed since the war 45 per cent. of the gold of the world. "The idea," he said, "that a country whose revenue is twice as big as the revenue of Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan put together should press its creditors!" Warm applause. How horrid of the Americans!

* * *

"I would rather fiddle than eat", says a Concert Star. Very brave and noble of her, but in this country millions of people would rather find something to eat then fiddle.

* * *

A Scottish journalist is up in arms against the habit of overworking the Scottish joke. The Empire's humorists, he says, should now get together and devise a new Scots joke. The old recipe for making it has lost savour by this time. He gives the recipe.

1 or 2 Scotsmen.
1 sixpence (or a "bawbee").
2 "mons", and
1 Tam-o' Shanter bonnet.

Mix in a battle-bowler, briskly flavour with a little whisky, boil and skim for an hour, and then try it on an Englishman to see if it "jells".

* * *

I think there is something wrong with this description of the old recipe. Was the flavouring to be done with only "a *little* whisky"?

* * *

Mistress (to gaily-dressed charwoman): "You're looking very smart to-day, Mrs. Harris. Where did you get all those nice clothes from?"

Mrs. Harris: "My wardrobe is entirely supported by voluntary contributions."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Shocking Neglect

We entirely associate ourselves with the protest of a correspondent who writes to the "Chronicle" pointing out that "it is a great shame and pity that in a civilized town like Bandra any man should be found lying in the agonies of death on the road-side without any humanitarian roof existing under which he could be given medical relief and where he could die like a human being." On the Sunday before last he happened to be standing at the corner of Hill Road and Station Road at Bandra at about 7-30 p.m. when two European ladies came up and asked him whether anybody could take charge of a man, whom they had noticed lying on the road-side in the agonies of death. Fortunately a sub-inspector of police could be found at the police post near by and the man was taken to the Government Hospital. The European ladies very kindly offered money to buy milk and other necessities for the poor man but it was found that "at the Government Hospital there was no provision whatever for the treating of such cases." We should like to ask why there was no such provision. Who is responsible for such a case of shocking neglect? Is it not the primary duty of the State to make adequate provision for medical relief?

The Measure of Importance

Regarding the relative value of languages a Spanish King used to say "Speak to a friend in French, to a horse in German, to your lady in Italian, to God in Spanish and in English to the birds". Why Charles V chose English for the birds, it is hard to say. But G. K. N. in our own generation is not even on such sure ground as the Spanish King in measuring the importance of each Indian language to a body of learning like the Bombay University. He trounces the Senate of the University for having recognised Hindi and waxes satirical over this "undesirable tendency" and thinks "it will be an alluring moonshine" to our University candidates. Is it not a better view to realise that the function of a teaching body, of a seat of learning like a University, is to make provision for the imparting of a particular type of knowledge when there is real demand for it, when there are capable teachers to teach it, and when there is no difficulty about the funds? The University ought to be free from political considerations in this matter. The Bombay University has recognised Hindi because it is really worth while.

Was It Unjustified?

In moving on Monday for the rejection of the demand for the expenses of the Paddison Committee, the Currency Committee and the Taxation Committee Mr. Jamnadas Mehta brought to the notice of the Assembly a very pertinent fact with reference to the report the last Committee he mentioned was likely to make. He had the courage to point out that Sir Basil Blackett's visits to Bangalore, at a time when the Taxation Committee were busy writing their report at that place, were objectionable. The Finance Member protested that it was an unjustified charge. During the debate Sir Basil Blackett had plenty of opportunity to show how it was unjustified. In fact Mr. Mehta said that by making a complaint on the floor of the House he was giving the Finance Member an opportunity for explanation. That explanation was not forthcoming. If Sir Basil wants the public to believe that his Bangalore visits were purely holiday affairs why does he remain so reticent when urgently invited to be communicative? The Assembly's experience until now has been that he loves to make a point in his favour whenever he can.

Sweetening the Pill

Who is guilty of the parentage of the Royal Commission on Agriculture? In his speech in the Council of State asking the Government of India to publish the correspondence that passed between them and the Secretary of State and the Provincial Governments, Mr. K. C. Roy showed, by copious reference to the views already published by the Provincial Governments, that in his opinion the Government of India were the guilty party, or perhaps they could share the blame with the Secretary of State. His point was that the Provincial Government did not want the Commission. To this positive statement Sir Mahomed Habibullah could only make the lame reply that he was more accustomed to reading official documents than Mr. Roy and that the Provincial Governments had welcomed the Commission. But Sir Mahomed must be conscious that public opinion had not welcomed it and he tried, therefore, to sweeten the pill by announcing that questions of land tenure and land ownership "so complex and so complicated" that the Commission could not possibly go into the "intricate makers", might be incidentally dealt with by it. The Secretary of State had declared that it was "inevitable" for witnesses to refer to them. This tardy and inadequate concession is not going to make the Commission popular.

Shellac and its Substitutes.

The decision of the Council of State on Wednesday last to continue for another period of five years the lac cess, which would have ordinarily ceased to operate at the end of this year, ought to draw public attention to the position of the Shellac industry in this country. It is not perhaps widely known that the export of shellac has been a paying proposition to Indian merchants, and the industry might have had every chance of prospering in India but for the invention of synthetic substitutes. These are made in Germany and in America and are sure to reduce the demand for the natural product from India. In fact it is, India exported during the last three years more than £17 millions worth of shellac and the Lac Association, which administers the cess, should take measures to improve the quality of the Indian product and reduce the cost of production by making further research. Otherwise the industry stands the risk of being threatened by foreign competition through the substitutes.

SHOULD BARON LLOYD BE IMPEACHED?

JAPAN ALARMED.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' AGITATION SEQUEL.

STATEMENT OF COTTON-SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Osaka.—The Japanese cotton mill-owners and traders are seriously concerned at the reports of the Bombay Mill-owners' agitation against the importation of Japanese cotton.

The Japanese Cotton-Spinners Association have issued a statement in which they point out that the hours of Japanese mill-hands are the same as those of Indian, namely, ten, but the Japanese mills pay 30 per cent higher wages. The statement draws attention to the "fact that Japan buys over half of the Indian cotton crop", and also that she is a good customer for other Indian products, for example iron, leather, hides, cereals and jute, and sincerely hopes that an attempt will not be made to hamper the trade of the two friendly peoples.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce is also taking up the matter.—Reuter.

A BASELESS REPORT.

PERMANENT SEATS ON LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Reuter learns, on high authority, that there is noa truth whatsoever in the report circulated abroad to the effect that Great Britain has agreed to the proposal that permanent seats on the League Council should be awarded to Poland, Spain and Brazil in addition to Germany.—Reuter.

SIR ERIC IN BERLIN.

OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Berlin.—Sir Eric Drummond has arrived here from Geneva. To-day he had a lengthy conversation with Dr. Stresemann.

It is emphasised that Sir Eric Drummond has not come to Berlin to discuss the question of the number of seats on the League Council which is a matter for the Governments concerned, but to confer with Dr. Stresemann on technical questions in connection with Germany's entry into the League, for example the ceremony of procedure to be adopted at Geneva.—Reuter.

WARRANT FOR ARREST.

LORD CRAVEN REACHES MONTREAL

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Washington.—The Department of Labour has issued a warrant for the arrest of the Earl of Craven.

Montreal.—The Earl of Craven has arrived here, and is staying at Ritz Carlton Hotel. He refused an interview.—Reuter.

STILL READY TO FIGHT.

COUNTESS CATCHCART ON HER FUTURE PLAN.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

New York.—Countess Catchart, pale and nervous, was interviewed by the pressmen on Ellis Island. She declared that she would see the case through and she did not intend, in any circumstances, to ask for permission to return to England voluntarily. She had been through a terrible ordeal, but she had a lot of fight left in her yet.—Reuter.

SAILING FOR BERMUDA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Montreal.—The Earl of Craven, in an interview, expressed his surprise at learning of the warrant issued against him in the United States. He added that he was glad to be on Canadian soil, away from "the land of the free." He was sailing from Halifax for Bermuda at the earliest opportunity, while his wife would sail from New York for Bermuda on Saturday.—Reuter.

WHY HE LEFT FOR CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

New York.—Reference to "De Brett" indicates that his family motto: "Virtue consists in action" no doubt inspired the Earl of Craven when he dashed to Canada realising that in the eyes of the immigration authorities he is suffering from "moral turpitude" which the authorities gravely aver also affects divorces, Countess Cathcart with whom the Earl of Craven was involved as a co-respondent when Earl Cathcart brought a divorce suit in 1922.

The newspapers and the public are in the meanwhile indulging in hilarious jibes at the expense of the Immigration laws.—Reuter.

By 129 points against 110 the Royal Engineers' Team, Bangalore, led by Sergt. Cooke defeated a team of the Bangalore Battalion A.F.I. at a rifle shooting competition on the Hebbal Rifle Range.

FRENCH REVENUE

BRIAND'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

POLITICAL CRISIS NARROWLY AVERTED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—The Chamber was engaged in the week-end in a sort of game with nine-pins, rejecting or shelving successively the clauses of the Finance Committee's Bill providing for new revenue by an increase of certain indirect taxes, the Government having fixed 16th February as the time-limit for sending up a special partial Bill to the Senate giving the Government the funds needed to meet the estimated budgetary deficit of 4½ milliards.

Time is running out and the gap to be filled is widening. The appeal of M. Briand to the Chamber to vote funds was fruitless. The Socialist, M. Renaudel, attacked M. Briand for dislocating the Cartelist majority.

"TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT."

M. Briand in reply virtually accepted the divorce from the Socialists and declared that the Socialists had rendered the agreed solution of the financial problems impossible. But the Government was determined to go right through. The Finance Bill would be voted by the Chamber and sent to the Senate and when the Senate put the Bill in shape the Government would return it to the Chamber and say "Take it or leave it." If the Chamber refused to give the Government means of governing the Government would realise that the time had come to pass the responsibilities of office to other shoulders.—Reuter's Special.

CHAMBER VOTES NEW TAXES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—After an all-night sitting the Chamber has voted new taxes by 258 votes to 145, M. Briand having made it a matter of confidence.

The Rightists and the Communists voted against the taxes, while the Socialists abstained from voting. The Chamber had previously by 381 votes to 112 carried the Finance Committee's proposal to reject the tax on the payments cabled yesterday, M. Doumer not making it a matter of confidence. The Chamber then adopted the final clause of the Finance Bill abrogating earlier measures insofar as they are contrary to the present Bill.—Reuter.

The position as the result of the Chamber's vote is that the new taxes which have been adopted as a whole will now go to the Senate. These taxes yielding 1½ milliards will furnish immediate revenue to the Treasury.

The Chamber will now discuss the Locarno Treaties, budget and electoral reform Bills including the Government's further taxes to meet the deficit estimated at 2 1/2 milliards.—Reuter.

TAXING OF PAYMENTS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REJECTS PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris 15th.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber has rejected, by 13 votes to 8, the Government's proposal to tax payments, which is the main feature of M. Doumer's proposals.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Tribhuwanrai D. Rana, ex-Dewan, Junagadh State arrived in Bombay on Monday morning in connection with legal affairs He was received at the Grant Road Station by a large number of friends and admirers including Messrs. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Kallianrai, G. Ghoda and others. He is expected to stay here for about a week as a guest of Mr. Ghoda at the "Mantri Cottage", Harvey Road, Gamdevi.

Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose sails for Europe, from Bombay on March 20th, to participate in a meeting of the Intellectual Committee of the League of Nations. He will also represent the Calcutta University at the Empire Universities Congress at Cambridge this year. Professor Radhakrishnam, Dr. Bidhan Roy and Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra are other delegates to the Empire Universities Congress.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore is leaving for Italy in May next, his son accompanying.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson visited the Mint on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson visited H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla at "Palm Beach", Malabar Hill, on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Byculla Club Ball on Tuesday.

The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga arrived at Jamnagar on Tuesday from Dwarka and leaves for Baroda on Saturday.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Teheran message says:—The vacant portfolio of Public Instruction has been given to Tadayon, Chairman of the last Mejlis.

A Cape Town message says:—Alan Cobham arrived at Kimberley on Monday from Johannesbrug where he was accorded an enthusiastic send-off.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN'S DEMAND.

"WORSE THAN WARREN HASTINGS."

MONSTER MEETINGS MUST BE HELD.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in an interview with a representative of "The Chronicle" on the Back Bay Reclamation Scandal said, the time had come for the impeachment for maladministration of Baron Lloyd, who had inflicted a much heavier loss on the country than Warren Hastings.

Mr. Nariman declared that a Commission of Enquiry composed of independent parties should be set up to inquire into the origin and history of the whole scheme and allocate the relative blame to those responsible.

The idea that Government should be allowed to carry on with the Scheme before such a Commission had decided whether it should be continued or stopped must be opposed by everyone who had the good of the country at heart.

Interviewed yesterday by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" with a request that he should give his views on the revelations contained in the various reports, published on the Back Bay Reclamation, as he had taken great interest in the affairs, of the Development Department hitherto, Mr. K. F. Nariman said that he had suspected something like this all along, but the Department had tried to throw dust in the eyes of every one and had tried to suppress every dissentient voice. Hence the public was taken by surprise when the actual authoritative facts were brought out by Mr. Mann Subedar's minority report, which disclosed the disastrous nature of the enterprise and the disservice to the public which the Government had been doing in spite of repeated protests with a sheer desire to maintain their prestige.

WITHOUT ANY JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Nariman continued that in any other country the Government of the day would have been forced to resign. The disastrous enterprises of the expedition to Antwerp and Gallipolli, for which Mr. Churchill was responsible, deprived him even of his seat in Parliament at the next election, but those enterprises were carefully thought out war measures to create diversion and had their value; the Back Bay Reclamation enterprise started by Sir George Lloyd in times of peace was without any justification. No one wanted more land to be added to the city in an artificial manner and at the heavy cost of a minimum of Rs. 93 per square yard. If additions to the city were necessary, they were certainly not necessary to the tune of 1150 acres,—an area almost equal to the area from Crawford Market to Colaba. Nor was it necessary to start the reclamation under a Government department and as a reserved subject and under the guidance of Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, a firm which, I am told, had not acted as consulting engineers in such class of work to any other public body in India before. The irregularities of accounts and the placing of orders independently, according to my friend Mr. B. F. Bharucha, in the name of the Governor of Bombay also deserve condemnation. In any case as soon as mistakes began to appear, why did the Government try to cover them up instead of frankly facing the public with the admission that errors and miscalculations had made further progress dangerous.

WORSE THAN WARREN HASTINGS.

"I think Warren Hastings was impeached on grounds, which inflicted a much smaller loss on this country" said Mr. Nariman, "and were insignificant compared to the grounds which Baron Lloyd has given, and if the conscience of the British public is not altogether dead, the time has come for a public impeachment of this ambitious and imperious pro-consul for his maladministration. I have now very grave doubts about other schemes initiated by him, such as the Sukkur Barage, in which an investigation is wanted at once."

Mr. Nariman, in reply to a further question, said that the public of Bombay owed a distinct duty to themselves to register their protest in the strongest terms against the extravagance of autocratic power, which had inflicted such great losses on the taxpayer. Such a protest ought to come from every section of the public on this issue, which is not political but primarily financial. I trust that monster meetings will be held throughout the city for condemning the action of the Government and for calling upon those who have not still abandoned the final arbitration of power in India to institute such consitutional changes as to make a repetition of this "blundering and plundering" impossible at any time in future.

DEMAND FOR A COMMISSION.

Asked as to whether he agrees with Mr. Manu Subedar in the matter of total stoppage, or with the majority about continuing further work, Mr. Nariman said that the question of total stoppage or further work, on which wiseacres were trying to canvas in the city, was of minor importance. The real divergence between the majority and the minority is not so great after all. In the first instance that which was originally to to be done in five to six years is now going to take twenty-six years. "What serious loss is going to be inflicted on this city by a total stoppage of three or four months," said Mr. Nariman, "I fail to see. If there is total stoppage the decision as to how best to recover something out of the disaster would be made easily and without controversy. But the present desire of the Government appears to be merely to carry on in order to save themselves from the obloquy throughout the world of a bad venture, which, as soon as facts were brought to light, had to be completely abandoned. This notion of prestige has in the past cost this country very heavily and the public of Bombay ought to be very firm this time and not to allow this idea to intercede. In particular a commission of inquiry composed of independent parties and of non-officials with business acumen capable of advising on such a large measure, should be set up. This commission would look into the origin and history of this programme and would allocate the relative blame to those who are responsible for it."

"At the same time after reporting on past history and the inner working, this commission would throw out the necessary suggestion for carrying on a portion or for complete stoppage. But the idea that Government should be allowed to carry on as they have done in the past and that this department, which has cost the taxpayer so dear, should be allowed to handle any further portion, must be opposed by every one who has the good of the country at heart."

POPULAR SIDE WEAKENED IN COUNCIL

Mr. Nariman further mentioned that, though he expected to do all that he could in the Council, the resignation of Mr. Jayakar and the translation of Mr. Baptista to the Assembly had considerably weakened the popular side. The Government had a standing majority amongst those who did not understand the enormity of Government's offence in the matter of the Back Bay reclamation and sometimes yielded to official frowns into sanctioning great burdens on the taxpayer. If this standing majority in the Bombay Council enabled the Government on this occasion to whitewash a very bad affair, they would discredit representative institutions as such and would immediately show the inner weakness of the reforms which have been granted. The issue really is, that if the Government of Bombay should try to cover their tracks by invoking the assistance of the Government of India, it is the Assembly that should prevent the spending of two and a half crores of rupees on lands for the military in Bombay, which are not wanted for military purposes. If the Government was a responsible government the Indian public would know how to deal with it. Since the Government is not responsible, I trust that at least the British Parliament, which has yet got the control, will send forth this commission of enquiry and insist on the right thing being done by the innocent population of the province, who will have to pay the piper for a generation to come. I find that in the Budget of this year three crores of rupees are going to be funded, i.e., twenty lakhs every year for the next thirty years are going to be set aside for paying the loss on the Back Bay reclamation. Does this, however, finish the chapter and close the account? By no means, because three crores of rupees are not likely to cover the loss on this huge programme, and in order to pay off three crores the public would be taxed to the tune of six crores of rupees at the rate of twenty lakhs for the next thirty years. How long is this open wound to be kept up? If the Government of Bombay had one shred of self-respect and honour, they should publicly confess their error and draw the veil over this chapter for all times, instead of keeping up activities which are not wanted and which are sure to result in greater losses.

GERMANY & LEAGUE.

THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING OF ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 15

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Sir A. Chamberlain said a special meeting of the Assembly of the League had been convoked for 8th March to consider Germany's application for admission to the League.

Asked whether he could "remove considerable apprehension both here and abroad by stating that the British Government was opposed to any considerable increase of the Council", Sir A. Chamberlain referred to his reply, cabled on 11th February, and said he gave his considered reply in the hope that he would not be asked other questions until shortly before he went to Geneva.

Asked whether Germany's application would be considered separately from the applications of other States, Sir A. Chamberlain said he was unable to answer for the League in the same specific way as he had answered for the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

"DISTINGUISHED VICEROY."

BRITISH PAPER'S TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Under the headline "A Distinguished Viceroy" the "Manchester Guardian" in a leader pays a tribute to Lord Reading on the close of his "critical and on the whole eminently successful Viceroyalty."

It declares that under his patient and steady guidance individuals and legislatures have gained experience and learnt political wisdom. "His method was never to discourage the aspirations of Indians regarding their future, but to insist that wisdom, honesty and courage lay in recognising instead of ignoring the existence of difficulties and the consequent need of limitations at present and making the fullest use of the opportunities placed within India's reach."

The paper expresses the opinion that it is still too early to be sure that Lord Reading has secured the success of Mr. Montagu's scheme, but he has done what he could and has done well.—Reuter.

IRAQ TREATY.

LABOUR AMENDMENT AGAINST FURTHER COMMITMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

When the Iraq Treaty comes up in the House of Commons on the 18th February the Labour members will seek to move an amendment declaring against further British commitments on the expiration of the original treaty in 1928.—Reuter.

ASIATIC BILL.

TO BE REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Febry. 16.

Cape Town.—Reuter understands on good authority that Government will refer the Asiatic Bill to the Select Committee before the second reading is taken up.—Reuter.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

LABOUR MOTION OF REDUCTION LOST

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day a profitable British deal with Russia was mentioned by Commander Locker-Lampson who moved a Supplementary Estimate for the Office of Works. He said that a mission was sent to Leningrad and Moscow to try to recover furniture, et cetera, belonging to the British Government seized by the Soviets during the Revolution. The mission cost £300 and recovered effects were worth £12,000.

Mr. Lansbury moved a reduction of the vote as a protest against the "foolhardy policy" of removing furniture from Petrograd.

The motion was rejected and the vote carried.—Reuter.

MLLE. LENGLEN BEATS MISS WILLS.

LONDON, Febry. 16.

In the Carlton Club Tournament Mlle. Lenglen beat Miss Helen Wills, 6—3, 8—6, —Reuter.

Cannes.—The tournament was played in sunshine and there was a very light breeze. The crowd occupied chiefly unreserved seats in early hours. The kinema operators stationed themselves in all available windows in the neighbouring buildings. A crowd chiefly consisting of youths and American students raided courts and tried to storm the gates, but it was thrown back by gendarmes after it had made a large breach in fences. The appearance of Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Helen Wills on the court was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm.—Reuter's Special.

FRONTIER REFORMS

EXCITEMENT AMONG LEGISLATORS

GOVT. DEFEAT ON BURMA BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

It was a striking demonstration that the Assembly gave this morning over the resolution on the Non-Burman Offenders' Act. Seldom was the Government so completely segregated as in this case. The Government was routed by 69 to 33 votes. Sir Harcourt Butler's government thus received the snub it deserves for driving this thin end of the wedge and working for the separation of Burma from India by underhand means.

MEANT FOR W. P. B. ?

Mr. Tonkinson's sophistry, Sir Alexander Muddiman himself found too difficult to swallow and after hearing Lala Lajpatrai, Col. Crawford and Sir Henry Stanyon and the Home Member decided to have his case only on the question whether it was right or wrong. The power granted by the present constitution existed, and had been lawfully used; he did not put it beyond that, but openly told the house in effelt that its resolution even if passed would be thrown into the waste paper basket. Col. Crawford said such grave error in the constitutional machinery permitting discrimination being made by one province against the rest must be remedied at once. Sir Henry Stanyon with the experience of a judicial commissioner showed how the Burma Council had particularly bungled over the question of domicile.

Lala Lajpat Rai's recent trip to Burma enabled him to give a true picture of the Burman opinion which certainly was not for the Bill.

FRONTIER REFORMS DEBATE.

The main fight of the day was now to come. Its prospect had bewildered party leaders for days. The Assembly met this morning in an atmosphere of excitement. Strange faces had flooded the public gallery representing an extra-ordinary influx from the Fronteier Province. Yesterday the Swaraj Party had met and decided to table an amendment by Pandit Motilal urging that either the Frontier be amalgamated with the Punjab or that the Frontier be included in the Assembly's resolution of last September asking for a fuller measure of self-government or that both these proposals be adopted.

THE INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE.

The Independents were given a choice. Apparently an informal conversation among them made them decide on supporting that alternative of Pandit Motilal which favoured an amalgamation and the party whip signed by Mr. Raju and Mr. B. Das Secretary and Chief Whip of the Party was issued this morning, therefore, when just before the Assembly met, the Swarajist Emergency Council met they found this Independent whip and thought it was all plain sailing. But soon Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Party found himself forced by strong Mohamedan influences to stand for the original resolution and this he agreed to do during the lunch interval. Therefore, the emergency meeting of the Independents was held and decided to let the members vote freely. This was perhaps the only course they could take for they knew that divided as the house was it was difficult to carry any resolution or amendment which government did not accept.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

The Swaraj Party's discipline required that Mr. Syed Murtaza, who had drawn the ballot and was a Swarajist should not move the main resolution but should authorise some non-Swarajist Muhamedan to do it. Mr. Murtaza who at one time was considered a staunch Swarajist, however, yielded to the Muslim pressure. He was accordingly asked in the interest of the Party Discipline to resign from the Swaraj Party and this he has signified his intention to do. His speech was, however, couched in as proper a key as a partisan could have. He did not adopt the cry of Sir Abdur Rahim but held his resolution to be a touchstone of the Government sincerity. The lunch interval proved most exciting when groups of Frontier visitors discussed loudly the respective merits of the resolution.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

Tense excitement prevailed both in the public galleries which were fully packed including a large element of Frontier men both Hindus and Mahomedans and the Lobbies of the Assembly. Non-official circles were anxious to come to an eleventh hour understanding to avoid serious differences between the Hindu and the Muslim members on the floor of the House. Accordingly party-leaders and a few others met just before the Assembly sat to discuss the situation. The general feeling is that a fair amount of unanimity may be obtained on Pandit Motilal's amendment for the amalgamation of the Frontier with the Punjab. Only two questions

(Continued on page 9.)

BRANDER'S BLUNDER

LIQUOR AUCTION IN POLICE PRESENCE.

BOGUS BIDDERS TO RAISE PRICES.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—The Hon. Mr. Dehlvi will be surprised and grieved to read these headlines; but they are true to a word.

Yesterday, the Cawasji Jehangir Hall presented unprecedented scenes of strong protests and angry words and an exchange even of a few blows!—And all these from the most loyal, devoted and ever obedient Daruvallas of Bombay! Pray, why? Because they discovered a few men, without means set up to raise the bids of fancy figures, with Mr. Brander, the Collector, smiling and ignoring the protests of genuine bidders!

On three occasion, the Hall was well nigh empty; the bidders walking out in protest. A couple of genial Inspectors were sent round persuading the bidders to resume their seats! Mr. Brander, whose muddlings during the Rice Control period are well-known, blundered and threatened some of the Protestants with prosecution! The police were brought in to the Hall, and on the platform despite the writer's protest. Mr. Ghosal, the Commissioner, had to come to Mr. Brander's rescue; and it was he, who removed the few up-countrymen, that were the cause of all the trouble so far.

The writer repeats the protests he twice made at the meeting, and asks whether the Government stand for Prohibition and Temperance or rank drunkenness?

YESTERDAY'S LIQUOR SHOPS' AUCTION SALE.

The auction sale of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor in the city was held on Tuesday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

In contrast to the scenes of uproar and excitement which marked the auction sale of country liquor shops, the auction sale on Tuesday went on quite smoothly. In all 29 shops were knocked down within an hour fetching a sum of Rs. 1,69,000 as against Rs. 1,03,300 realised last year.

BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY.

CONCERN AT FOREIGN COMPETITION

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Amery said he had not received representations from Australia or any Dominion drawing attention to the necessity that a larger supply of British films should be made available. He was aware that there was a concern in the Dominions and also in Britain at the effect of foreign film propaganda. He felt sure Government would be glad to consider any proposals of co-operation of the Dominions with a view to encouragement of British films.—Reuter's Special.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER.

AHMEDABAD, Feb 15.

The question of appointment of the Chief Officer of the Local Municipality is still agitating the minds of the municipal councillors.

Mr. Bhagat who was some time ago reverted to the post of Personal Assistant is one of the applicants. The Non-Co-operators' Party is divided on this question. The President and the Whip of the Party have decided their resignations. Another applicant, Captain Amin, has withdrawn his candidature.

A requisition signed by several municipal councillors to convene a special general meeting at an early date has been received by the President and this question has been tabled for discussion on next Saturday.—A. P.

MANDALAY POST OFFICE CASE.

MANDALAY, Feb. 15.

The District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Baguley passed orders to-day in the appeal against conviction and sentence passed by the Special Magistrate, Mr. W. F. Grahame, I.C.S., in what was known as the Mandalay Post Office embezzlement case setting aside the Magistrate's orders and acquitting the accused, Ismail and Maung Yon, on the ground that they were convicted under a wrong section.

In the lower court, Mr. L. M. Ismail, Postmaster of Mandalay General Post Office, was sentenced under Section 409 I.P.C., to four years' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 or in default two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, Maung Yon, officiating Assistant Postmaster, was sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six months rigorous imprisonment.

The third accused Maung Htaik, postman, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment did not file any appeal.—A.P.

A Delhi message says:—Mr. G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who has been ill for some time has been removed to the Hindu Rao Hospital under the active advice of the Civil Surgeon. Mr. Roy's condition was reported to be slightly better on Tuesday morning.

MARINE WIRELESS DISPUTE.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY REFUSED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland refused to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the marine wireless dispute on the ground that such a court would only be empowered to enquire into the circumstances and not lay down the terms of settlement. He said the issue had been narrowed down as a result of last week's negotiation and he asked both sides to meet again without delay.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

WIRELESS OPERATORS REJECT TERMS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A mass meeting of wireless operators held in London, unanimously rejected the employers' proposed terms of settlement, and decided to continue the strike until a satisfactory agreement was reached.—Reuter's Special.

BUY BRITISH GOODS FIRST.

PRINCE OF WALES'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Proposing the toast of the British Industries Fair at the inaugural banquet in London, to-night the Prince of Wales said the Fair had survived the recent trade depression, and had definitely proved the value of assisting an exchange of the commodities on which the prosperity not only of Britain but of the Empire and of the whole world depended. He was glad to be associated with the dinner, because of late years Their Majesties the King and Queen had not missed an opportunity of seeing the Fair. They had watched its progress with keen interest, and had found, yearly, an evidence of improved design, workmanship and finish, an advance in methods of production.

He was also glad to welcome the overseas visitors, because he felt that the Fair would help them to realise that even if we suffered nightmares we were still able to get on with the job. He trusted that the representatives of foreign countries present would assure their countrymen that they did not find us trembling on the brink of ruin, and the reports to the effect that British trade was dead, had at least been very greatly exaggerated.

"FIND NEW OUTLETS."

The Prince concluded with reference to the enormous potential demand for British goods in all Dominions, Colonies and foreign countries he had visited, and urged every manufacturer and trader to explore the overseas markets to the utmost, and always be on the alert not to miss any opportunity of finding new outlets, but not to forget that the markets within our own borders. His Royal Highness concluded with an appeal to buy British goods first every time.—Reuter's Special.

DARLINGTON BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A very close finish between the Conservative and Labour candidates is anticipated at the by-election at Darlington where polling will occur on Wednesday. Mrs. Pease, who was en route to India when she received the news of the death of her brother-in-law, the late member and took the first boat back has arrived to assist her husband Captain Pease, the Conservative candidate Captain Dickie is the Liberal candidate and Shepherd, the Labour candidate.—Reuter's Special.

REELECTION OF CANADA PREMIER.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Ottawa.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King has been re-elected in the bye-election for Prince Albert (Saskatchewan) with a majority of over 7,000 on the combined votes of the Liberals and the Progressives defeating the Independent and Conservative burgess. It is now uncertain as to when the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne will conclude.

The Conservative opposition apparently aims at shortening the adjournment period in which the Government expects to reorganise the Cabinet and complete its legislative programme before reassembling on the 15th March.—Reuter.

BARODA STATE SCHOOLS.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE DUE TO INCREASE OF FEES.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The strike of students in the English school at Amreli in the Baroda State owing to the increase in the fees has spread to Sidhpur, Visnagar and other places where a partial strike is observed by students.

Students in the Baroda High School also observed a partial strike on Friday, but they were persuaded by prominent citizens next day to attend the school.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, Finance Member, introducing his fourth and last Budget in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on Tuesday admitted that the substantially improved financial position was very largely the result of the increase in excise revenues.

SERIOUS BUSH-FIRES

23 PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH IN AUSTRALIA.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO HOMES AND FARMS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Melbourne.—In a temperature exceeding 100 degrees and fanned by a northerly gale, bush-fires occurred extensively throughout Victoria, yesterday. 23 persons were burnt to death, and many are missing. Considerable damage has been done to homes and farms, and many timber mills have been destroyed. The small township of Erica Noojee in Gippsland has been practically wiped out. The State Government has sent relief for the homeless.—Reuter.

GRIM TALE OF RACK & RUIN.

MOST DISASTROUS BLAZE IN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Melbourne.—Latest reports of bush-fires in Victoria show that damage has been enormous, and at least 23 lives have been lost, including 19 at Powell Town where, out of 17 persons trapped in a narrow tramline, six escaped and 11 perished.

The Acting Premier, Mr. Peacock, says the fires rank among the most disastrous in the history of the State. The State pine plantations at Port Campbell have been destroyed. Hundreds of volunteer settlers and townsmen made the most heroic efforts to save life and property.—Reuter.

MORE BUSH FIRES.

LONDON, Febry 15.

Adelaide.—Disastrous bush fires also occurred in South Australia. Ten square miles of the country have been swept in the Mount Pleasant district. One owner has lost 25,000 sheep. The damage is estimated at £140,000.—Reuter.

THRILLING RESCUES.

SHIPPING DISASTERS ON DEVON & IRISH COASTS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Wild weather and fog on the sea during the week-end were responsible for shipping disasters on the Devon and Irish coasts. Thrilling rescues were made in perilous conditions.

A crew numbering 27 of the Italian steamer "Liberta" which ran ashore in a fog on the south of the Devon coast was saved by rocket apparatus. A crew of 34 of the Spanish steamer "Cirilo Amoros" which ran ashore on the rocks of Dungarvan in Waterford were saved by being hauled up the cliffs in a cradle on cable. The crews of two trawlers wrecked on the Galway coast are missing in the fog.—Reuter's Special.

OULTON HALL FIRE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The number of deaths as a result of the Oulton Hall fire is now fix. The injured head-gardener eventually succumbed to his injuries.—Reuter's Special.

RANGOON DACOITY.

PERSONS ASSAULTED BY BURMANS SUCCUMB TO INJURIES.

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

During the robbery and murder of Mr. D. C. Stewart and Miss Nicholas on Kambe Road on Saturday night the taxi-driver received a cut on his head. According to the driver it appears that he was robbed of a purse containing notes amounting to Rs. 40. Deceased Stewart came out of the car when he shouted for help. After leaving Stewart prostrate on the ground, four Burmans came to Miss Nicholas and took her out of the car. She begged of them very much in Burmese not to hurt her and she gave away whatever she had, but they nevertheless struck her with a 'dah' repeatedly. Mr. Stewart was also robbed of a signet ring and Rs. 6 in cash. The police have not so far made any arrests excepting that of one Chino-Barman on suspicion.

The funeral of Mr. Stewart took place yesterday and was very largely attended, services being conducted by Rev. Dyssdale followed by impressive masonic service.

The funeral yesterday of Miss Nicholas was very largely attended.—A. P.

ANOTHER MURDER OF INDIAN MERCHANT.

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

The "Rangoon Daily News" reports this morning another diabolical murder perpetrated a few miles from Insein. It appears that Moosa Mohamed, Agent of an Indian firm accompanied by his Durwan was carrying Rs. 2,500 for the purpose of paying his clients towards paddy purchases. They got into a boat to go to a village where money was to be paid, but they were waylaid by dacoits who came in another boat. On seeing the dacoits Moosa made over the money to the Durwan who jumped into the river and though attacked by dacoits made good his escape and Moosa who also jumped into the river was brutally cut with a 'dah' by the dacoits who after inflicting severe injuries made away. Moosa struggled to reach the shore whence he was carried to the hospital where he expired shortly after admission.—A. P.

UNJUST POLICY

INDIANISATION AT SNAIL'S PACE.

MR. M. K. PATEL ON ASSEMBLY'S DUTY.

Presiding over Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's lecture on "The Reactionary Report of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Committee", at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday last, Mr. M. K. Patel made a telling speech exposing the injustice of the military policy pursued in India and the insincerity of the official plea that the fighting material in India is unsatisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. He said:—

The Indian people have forced the Government to take up the question of the Indianisation of the Army. But are the Government sincere? Do they seriously desire to Indianise the Army? I venture to think they do not. They have evolved a scheme for Indianising 8 units of the army out of 140, in the course of 35 years, and considering that there are generally 12 officers in each unit, 96 Indian officers will be qualified in the course of 35 years, and further considering that there are about 7,000 officers in the army, it would take at least two thousand years before the whole of the army is Indianised! This is postponing the evil day to the Greek Kalends. Dr. Dadachanji has very ably demonstrated this fact by his public writings and lectures.

VESTED INTERESTS.

The melancholy meanness in the matter of the Indianisation of the army is typical of the policy pursued in connection with all problems affecting the welfare of India. The military expenditure of the country at present amounts to about 70 crores of rupees per year. A large part of this is swallowed by the military officers who are naturally opposed to the scheme for the Indianisation of the army. Thus the vested interests are up in arms against the scheme. The military officers form a sort of a Trust more powerful than any American Trust. The Civil authorities are unable to check or control the voracious appetite of this military octopus. The Commanders-in-Chief and the Military members of the Government of India have obtained a sort of monopoly from the Civil authorities to draw as much as they like upon the impoverished exchequer of India.

Some of our Finance Ministers, when freed from the trammels of office have confessed how little they could influence the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member when they lead the Viceroy captive. The Curzon-Kitchener controversy is a case in point. The Civil control can be exercised adequately only when the representatives of the tax-payers of India are in a position to influence and control those in whom the Civil control is vested, and this could not be till India obtains Swaraj.

PROBLEM OF SELF-DEFENCE.

But the question is whether India will be able to enjoy Swaraj for a long time when it comes, if the country is not previously prepared for self-defence. It is but the merest truism to say that without the capacity for self-defence, Swaraj would be a curse rather than a blessing. It is, therefore, the sacred duty of the British to give military training to the Indians in all arms of the Service—the army, the navy and the air-force, if they are at all serious in their intention to confer upon India the boon of self-government on the colonial basis or in any other form.

INDIA'S FIGHTING MATERIAL.

The military experts of the Government of India who shake their heads and pretend to doubt the capacity of the Indians to defend their country against foreign aggression, betray gross ignorance of the military prowess of the Indians. The great warlike races of India, viz., the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, the Rajputs and the Marathas, have exhibited military prowess on the battlefield that has not been surpassed in the history of the world. A country that produced warriors like Ranjit Singh, Haider Ali, Tippu Sultan, Shivaji and Chand Bibi need never despair. History can never forget the valour displayed by the Sikh soldiers in the battles of Sobroan and Chillianwalla during the first and second Punjab Wars. To say that more than 300 millions of the Indian people could not muster sufficient force to defend their country is to put forth an absurd proposition. If the Government will employ the Indians in the higher ranks of military services, in less than ten years' time India would be fit for self-defence and would be able to raise an army of 50 lakhs of Indians sufficiently strong to fight any enemy.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The Government complain that there is a paucity of Indian candidates for Commissions in the army. Dr. Dadachanji has conclusively proved that the so-called paucity is due to the present faulty method of selecting candidates for Commissions. But if the Government's complaint is true, what a commentary it is upon the administration of India by the British! After more than 150 years' government of a vast country teeming with a population of more than 300 millions of people the Government are unable to find a few hundred Indians fit to be officers in the army. And what a shame it is that although the military expenditure of India amounts to 70 crores of rupees per year, there is not a single military college in this country in which Indians can be trained in the art of warfare.

In the meanwhile, we have been officially informed by the military experts of the Government of India that "India cannot be fitted for self-defence, she is not within three generations of it." This last statement of the military experts taken in conjunction with the warning given by the Government of India that Britain may not be able to help India in future wars as she used to do, leaves the Indians in the most bewildered condition.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

India cannot rely for ever on the British protection. There is, therefore, the most urgent necessity for preparing this country for self-defence within a period of ten or twenty years. But this could not possibly take place unless the conditions of Service as regards pay, pension, rank, etc., in the regular army and the territorial and auxiliary forces undergo a thorough revision and are made worthy of the citizens of a free country. For this purpose a revision of the Indian Army Act of 1911 and the Indian Territorial Force Act of 1920 is absolutely necessary. The conditions of service in the Indian Territorial Force are exceedingly humiliating, compared with those of the British Territorial Force.

If the Government of India and the Military Authorities really desire to make the Indian Territorial Force a success, they should offer more attractive terms of pay and service, i.e., they should make them similar to those of the Indian Auxiliary Force. The Indian Legislative Assembly should exert itself to redress the grievances of the Indian soldiers and to insist upon their being put on a footing of equality with the British soldiers in India in the matter of pay, pension, rank, etc., both as regards the Regular Army and Territorial Forces.

MUNICIPAL CO-OPTION.

32 NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

A meeting of the Bombay Congress Municipal Nationalist Party was held on Tuesday evening at Congress House to select four members for co-option to the Municipality.

The meeting was not open to the public, but it is understood that 32 applicants, including two ladies, are in the running for the four seats.

After some discussion, it was decided to postpone the selection until four days after the nominations of the Government are published.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE SCHEME.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of among others the following items of business at their meeting held on Tuesday:—

The Municipal sewage scheme for the location of a sewage outfall near Prongs Lighthouse at Colaba for the disposal of the sewage of the southern portion of the Island of Bombay, which was approved last June subject to certain conditions, was the subject of further consideration by the Board on a report by the Chief Engineer of current surveys taken under monsoon conditions; the Board decided to forward the further report to the Municipal Corporation, the Military Department and the Development Department for consideration.

The Board sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government, an addition to item 72, Section I of the Docks Scale of Rates to provide for the levy of wharfage charges on envelopes packed in cardboard cartons, at the rate of 1 anna per carton.

A grant of Rs. 2,250 was sanctioned to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association for the year 1925-26.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY CONCERT.

St. Valentine's Day concert organised by Mrs. Sylvia Nunes, Rev. Burns, Signor Goila and Signor Host was given in the Y. M. C. A. Central Branch, and was heard by ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Nunes at first rendered Liezt's "Dreams of Love" and at the end Beethoven's "Appasionata" which, from an interpretative standpoint, was a clear reading of Shakespeare's "Tempest." Two violin solos were given by Rev. Burns, and the Caviel Mattinata sung by Signor Goila was highly appreciated by the audience.

At the end Mr. Bennet, the Secretary of the Y M. C. A., announced that Mrs. Nunes with Rev. Burns, Signor Goila and other artists would organise a concert in aid of the European Relief Fund on the 27th instant in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

The following is the third list of donations sent to the Press by the Publicity Sub-Committee:—

	Rs.
Lady Wilson	500
Mr. and Mrs. Jal Mugaseth	100
Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji	50
Dr. D. M. Masina	25
(Through Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Bombay Millowners' Association) Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co., Ltd.	100
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit	100
Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co. Ltd. (being the amount of further donation)	100
Messrs. Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	100
Total	1,075
Messrs. H. J. Foster and Co. Ltd.	400
making a total of	1,475
which with the amount already acknowledged, viz:	12,338
brings the total to	13,813

"CITY OF AGRA" STRANDED.

COCHIN, Feb. 15.

The "City of Agra" is still stranded near the lighthouse. Attempts to tow and refloat, in spite of her cargo having been discharged and the hull having been emptied, have proved futile. Mr. Thomas Price, the Captain, suddenly took ill and was removed to hospital. He was persuaded with difficulty to leave the vessel.—A. P.

LATER.

The S.S. "City of Agra" was towed this afternoon by the S.S. "Branksomehall" assisted by four tugs including the harbour tug "Kerala."

"THAT MAN IS SATAN"

THE FLOGGED FRENCH ABBE.

EVIDENCE OF STARTLING SUPERSTITION.

Describing the trial of the villagers of Bombon accused of mercilessly flogging their Abbe with a view to cast out the devil, the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes as follows:—

The twelve "flagellants" of Bombon—two men and ten women—appeared before the examining magistrate at Melun for that public preliminary investigation which in France precedes trial, and which in England has no counterpart. The court was packed, as well as the streets around it. The two men insisted on wearing the brown drugget overalls provided for prisoners, not that they were obliged to wear prisoners' dress, being merely in custody, but because it gave them, as they explained, a certain monkish appearance and an air of suffering martyrs. The women wore a sort of black uniform affected by the Order of Our Lady of Tears, something like widow's weeds, with heavy black veils.

The evidence of these people, particularly the men, was extraordinary. It showed how most primitive superstitions can still coexist with all the refinements of modern life, how people who, as one writer points out, ride in motor-cars, buy books, use the telephone, listening to wireless, and have an education higher than the average can still retain a mentality as low as that of a Central African negro.

"LOOK! SATAN!"

The first of the accused to be "confronted" with his victim, the Abbe Desnoyers, was the Bordeaux accountant M. Maurice Lourdin, a bespectacled, refined-looking, young man. "Look! Satan!" he exclaimed on seeing the Abbe "there is Satan himself." Froger, a bearded man, perhaps a little older, was even more agitated. Under the steady questioning of the magistrate they explained at length the sicknesses and sufferings that the devil-possessed Abbe had put on them and their friends.

"What sort of illness did you get?" demanded the Magistrate of Froger. "A venereal disease," he answered. The Abbe had communicated it to him by means of diabolical sparrows which haunted the oratory at Bordeaux. In their flight through the air these sparrows described the Abbe's name—a sure proof. Where they had been strange mushrooms of obscene shape had sprung up in the grass. He had been rash enough to touch one of these, and was immediately infected.

Lourdin was equally specific. What he was suffering from owing to the priest's sorcery was "phosphates from the body."

THE AIM OF FLAGELLATION.

Both men denied that they meant to kill the priest or to cut his ears off, but admitted their intention at any cost to cast the devil out of him. In so doing they followed the accepted ritual for the casting out of devils. They had used the same knotted cords with which, as a pious exercise, they were wont to flagellate themselves.

During this evidence the Abbe could not contain himself. From time to time he interrupted with cries of "Lies! Pure calumny!"

The women, on the whole, were more reticent. Mme. Robert declared herself immune from the Abbe's spells, for she had an infallible specific against them. Here she produced a pamphlet entitled "Exorcism against Satan and the Fallen Angels," published by order, she added, of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. "Look, Monsieur le Juge," she said, "it contains a prayer to Archangel Michael. I read it daily, and, thanks to this invocation to the most glorious prince of the celestial armies, I am safeguarded from the Abbe's curses" after which she began to intone the prayer in a loud chanting voice.

"Put it among the documents," the magistrate remarked quietly to the court official.

THE INSTIGATOR.

Irrepressible loquacity, however, was shown by the oldest of the women, Mme. Heloise Berton, a widow of seventy-five with a face like a wrinkled apple, and with twinkling eyes. Endlessly she prated of the miracles wrought by the weeping plaster statue of the Virgin and of the plaster "Bambino" that succeeded it. Just as endlessly she dilated upon the piety, virtues and sufferings of her old friend and spiritual leader, Marie Mesmin, foundress of the Order. At last came the fatal word. "At night when poor Marie Mesmin's sufferings became too much for her, she used to say to us gathered around her, 'Get rid of that Abbe Desnoyers; it is he who is killing us.'"

The avowal fatally compromises the foundress of the Order, who has hitherto managed in these strange affairs to preserve her own skin. The magistrate at once ordered Marie Mesmin's name to be put on the list with the others for interrogation.

As the ten women who, unlike the men, are left provisionally at liberty issued from the court-house they were surrounded by a howling mob yelling insults and mockery and singing a comic song about the Bombon affair that is to-day the rage in France. The unhappy women gave up their intention to remain at Melun for the night, and took refuge in the station, whence they took the first train to Paris and thence to Bordeaux.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"Information has been received by the Government of Bombay that the outbreak of cholera at Birganj in Nepal has ended. Pilgrims who desire to visit Pasupatinath near Katmandu may, therefore, use the Raxaul-Birganj route, which as notified in a Press Note of January, 27, had been closed to travellers."

COMPLETE ROUT OF GOVT.

NON-BURMAN OFFENDERS BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

were asked. This spared the question-hour for the discussion of the resolutions.

First resolution relates to the Burma Expulsion of Offenders' Bill and the other is about the Reforms in the Frontier Province.

The House then proceeded to continue the discussion on Mr. Amarnath Dutt's resolution for the disallowance or repeal of the Burma Offenders' Expulsion Bill.

Mr. Bhore said he wanted to repudiate most emphatically the suggestion made by some members that the Burma Act would repel India's protest against the South African legislation. The Burma Act was not anti-Indian. Mr. Tonkinson who sat to his left could as well be dealt under it, as the speaker himself if they broke the law. (Laughter) Law was directed against persons who had committed a crime Did they suggest that the cause of the Indians in South Africa was not higher than that. The Indians in South Africa were not criminals. They were law-abiding citizens of the Union and had by their industry, their toil and their thrift, added to the wealth of that country. (Applause.)

BURMANS NOT IN FAVOUR OF BILL.

Lala Lajpat Rai rose to dispel the impression left by the debate last time that the Burmans were in favour of this Bill. He was in Burma only recently on 12th January and addressed two public meetings one at Mandalay and the other at Rangoon. These meetings were presided over by leading Burmans, one of whom held the responsible position of Deputy President of the local Legislature. Members of the Burma Council also attended the meetings. They all denounced the bill. It was not right to say that the Bill was initiated by Burmans.

DIRECTED AGAINST INDIANS.

Although theoretically the Bill was not directed against Indians, in practice it was. There were the Chinese who could even before be dealt with under the Foreigners' Act. The Anglo-Indians stood no fear of expulsion in Burma or in any part of the British Empire for the matter of that. So only the Indians were to be the sufferers. The Burma Act however involved a great constitutional issue by allowing a provincial legislature to legislate practically against the persons of all other provinces. This was a dangerous precedent and went to the very root of the federal principles. If the Government of India accepted this there could be no federal government in India. The Act would particularly be used against political workers. If Col. Owen was right in stating that Burma could not do without Indians, why then legislate against them.

INCLUSION OF SECTION 124-A.

Mr. Tonkinson speaking as a former District Magistrate and Secretary to the Burma Government assured them that he spoke with authority when he held that these safeguards were ample to prevent the Act being used in unsuitable cases. His reading of the schedules was that the Burma Government had included in it only really serious offences. He admitted that it contained Section 124-A. ("Hear, hear.") But he assured them that its inclusion was not to expel politicians. No one could be proceeded against under the Act unless he had been found to be a criminal once or twice.

Proceeding further, he said both Bengal and Bombay Provinces had similar laws. A 'goonda' could be deported from Bengal and a Pathan could be sent back from Bombay to N. W. F. while in the Punjab they had inter-district restrictions. If these provinces had such provisions why not Burma which was so different from other provinces of India. Summing up, Mr. Tonkinson said safeguards in the Act were enormous. The exclusion of domiciled persons was a great and proper restriction upon the operation of the Act. The Burma Government were not so foolish as to get rid of Indians.

NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS' SUPPORT.

Col. Crawford on behalf of non-official Europeans supported the resolution because they wished to place on record that they did not desire to see differential legislation carried out in provincial legislatures. The principle of legislation of this nature must be carried out in the Central Legislature. If this could not be done under the existing constitution then it must be considered when the constitution came to be revised.

Mr M. K. Acharya said that differences and rivalry between communities, castes and provinces were created by the foreign rule and they existed because of the same rule. Those on the treasury benches must devote their talents to something loftier and nobler and leave the people to adjust themselves.

NOT A DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao said this was not a small domestic problem but a problem affecting Burma on one side and all parts of British India and Indian States on the other because every province and State in India had contributed its quota of population to Burma. What was the justification, he asked, for a law jeopardising personal freedom of the citizen whatever might be the length of his residence in Burma and the avocation he pursued simply on the ground that he would have committed the offence of theft or under Section 124 (A) of the Penal Code.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar dealt with the question from the constitutional point of view. Last year when D. B. Ramachandra Rao moved for the adjournment of the Assembly to discuss the Sea Passengers' Bill and the Expulsion Bill the motion was disallowed and to-day the Assembly was told that when once the Governor-General had given the sanction to the Bill the jurisdiction of the Government of India and their duties and responsibilities for the interests of the people of other provinces affected by the measure had ceased to exist but under statutory rules it must be taken to be the normal duty of the Governor of a province that whenever a legislation was proposed affecting the interests of another province or affecting any central subject then it was his duty to reserve his assent and consult the provinces adversely affected. This was not done by the Governor of Burma and yet the sanction was given by the Governor-General in a very inadequate perception of his responsibilities.

Sir Henry Stanyon said that the Burma Legislature had fallen into a fundamental error on the question of domicile because the domicile meant permanent connexion between a man and a locality. The fallacy underlying the Act was in the assumption that a man could be sent away from Burma and thereby undergo a change in the domicile.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt replied to the debate and said that the better mind of Burma was represented in the Assembly by Maung Tok Kyi and not by Mr. M. C. Naidu.

CENTRAL GOVT.'S CONTROL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in summing up the position on behalf of the Government emphasised that there was no idea of setting up Burmans against Indians.

He (speaker) had himself visited Burma several times and he could also vouchsafe to the fact that for the progress of Burma Indians must be there but the measure was not directed against Indians in general but against criminals and in this matter the provincial legislature and provincial government were in agreement and therefore, normally speaking there could be no interference. He, however, agreed that there might be occasions in which the interference of the Central Government was needed and the Home Member affirmed that the Government of India were always maintaining their essential control. The Government of India could not therefore agree in this matter to move His Majesty's Government for disallowance by His Majesty or bring in legislation repealing the Act.

The resolution was passed by 69 to 33 votes amidst loud non-official applause, the European non-officials voting with Indian non-officials.

WHY HE JOINED THE SWARAJISTS.

Maulvi Saiyad Murtuza moved:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to extend to the N. W. F. Province the provisions of the Government of India Act which relate to the Legislative Council and the appointment of Ministers, etc., with protection to the minorities."

Maulvi Saiyad Murtuza said, he moved the resolution, not as a member of the Swaraj Party but as a member of the Executive Council of the All-India Muslim League. He did not stand for the last election as a Swarajist, but had been converted to Swarajism by Mr. C. R. Das's speech in Madras over which the speaker presided. He came to the Assembly and after seeing the work of the Swaraj Party which was in the interest of the Motherland he joined it. The speaker stood for supporting the righteous cause. He would have moved the same resolution even if the majority in the frontier had been Hindu or Sikh or any other community. (Applause.)

TOUCHSTONE OF GOVT. SINCERITY.

What his resolution wanted had been asked by several meetings of the League and had himself been to the province and was asked by all leading men to secure for them something which other provinces had. The resolution he was moving related to five settled frontier districts. It was based on the majority report of the Frontier Committee which had been appointed as the result of the resolution moved by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. This Committee had stated that delay in introducing the Reforms might prove disastrous; disastrous not only to India but to the whole Empire. "I say to Sir Denys Bray, do not free yourself from the responsibility of having subscribed to this report as the President of the Committee (laughter.) For, if you do, it will only prove what a farce this Committee procedure is. Who was the Secretary of the Committee? Mr. Bolton who is the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier." Three officials and three Mahomedan members had subscribed to the Majority Report while two Hindu members had written minority notes. The majority report was 30 pages and the minority notes 120 pages. (Laughter.) Quality was thus on the side of the majority and quantity on the side of the minority (laughter) and who formed the minority? Mr. Rangachariar. The speaker characterised his resolution as the touchstone of the sincerity of the Government (hear, hear.)

(A voice:—It has been tested before and found wanting.)

Mr. Murtuza:—Yes but let me test it again. The Pathans have been told they are the gate-keepers of India but for them the result of the Indian mutiny would have been different. They helped you during the great war."

Proceeding Mr. Murtuza said the other day Mr. Pal had said that only a Bengalee or an Irishman could be an orator. The speaker did not come from those places, but certainly he came from a benighted province (laughter.) He quoted a couplet from Saadi, the Great Muslim Poet, that they should keep quiet when they were wanted to speak and go on speaking unnecessarily when they were not wanted to do so (laughter)

The speaker was proceeding when the President thought it convenient to adjourn the House for lunch.

APPEAL TO HINDU MEMBERS.

When the Assembly met after lunch Syed Murtuza made a passionate appeal to the Hindu members to accept the resolution and assured them that there was no fear to the Hindus in the Frontier. This was not a Hindu-Muslim question but a question of granting elementary rights to the freedom-loving children of the Frontier.

Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan in supporting the resolution said: The Enquiry Committee report that the solution of the problem did not lay in amalgamation with the Punjab. The Muslim opinion in the Punjab Council was also against amalgamation. The Hindu minority feared that their rights might be trampled if the Reforms were introduced in the Frontier Provinces, but the speaker held that adequate safeguards could be provided to protect the Hindus. There was no serious objection to the Reforms being given a trial in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Sadiq Hasan moved an amendment to the effect that unitary and autonomous responsible Government be introduced in the Frontier with full protection for the minorities subject to the general control and residuary powers of the Central Government in inter-provincial and all-India matters. He said his amendment was intended to get the support of the Swarajists who wanted full responsible Government. The Frontier men were more liberty-loving and possessed greater martial spirit than the rest of the people of India and yet when India was wanting full-fledged Reforms they were denying to the people of the Frontier even the reforms which the former enjoyed.

LENIN, THE REAL REFORMER.

Sir Abdul Qayum (Frontier, nominated member) was applauded on rising to support the resolution. He did so not because he had any lack of confidence in the present administration but because he wanted the people of the Frontier to manage their own affairs. What the Frontier wanted, he said, was not small reforms but a full-fledged Council where they could settle what people wanted. He was not a greater believer in reforms. Indeed, there was no reformation in reforms, for what was there in the reforms if this Assembly could not raise the age of consent by even one or two years. Real reformation in India could come about through some one like Lenin (applause) but where was a Lenin, when that greatest reformer Gandhi, that poor fellow, in spite of his best teachings had failed? However in spite of his lack of faith in reforms he (the speaker) had to choose it now because rightly or wrongly their line of progress was chalked out by the Reforms Scheme. It had been said that the people of the Frontier were Afghans. That was not the case. The Afghans were separate people from the Pathans. The Pathans formed part and parcel of India and they were indeed fighting the battles of India on her borders.

"WE WON'T HURT THE HINDUS."

Proceeding, Sir Abdul Qayum observed: "I claim to be part and parcel of you. I have submitted to all your laws including the penal code. Why should not I get the Reforms which you all got. You have no right to ask me to submit to your penal laws when you don't extend to me the Reforms. You have got to give us a separate full-fledged Council. Nothing short of that will satisfy us in the Frontier but please do not show the moon of Swaraj which cannot be attained. The re-amalgamation with the Punjab is impossible because the conditions in the Frontier are different from those in the Punjab. Please don't think that we will hurt the Hindus. It is distressing to hear the story spread by the Hindus that we Mussalmans are plotting secret societies. We are fighting the Mahsuds for your sake and we shall not extirpate our Hindu brethren and how can we do that when we find Mussalmans in Madras and some other provinces in India in a similar position. There is no dissenting voice amongst us in asking for the Reforms I have suggested. (Applause.)

DANGER OF DEMOCRACY.

Dr. Haider in supporting the resolution said: "The surest way to win Frontier men is to entangle them in meshes of wealth. Open up the country. Let them enjoy benefits which are enjoyed by other inhabitants of India." The speaker feared that Prof. Dicey's statement that one danger of democracy was that it acted in ignorance of facts was coming out true to-day. We He appealed to the House to realise the grave consequences of their vote if it denied the benefits of Liberal institutions to the Frontier. (Applause.)

Col. Crawford did not associate himself with the remarks of Dr. Haider that there was no danger on the Frontier. The Bolsheviks had stated openly that they were out for destruction of the British Empire. The danger on the Frontier was there and would always be there. He was of the opinion from his experience of the Frontier that people there were in no less degree unsuited to the measure of self-government than other people in India (applause.)

Captain Hirasingh commented amidst laughter on the silence of the non-official benches in contrast to numerous speeches on other occasions. The reason, he said, was the acute Hindu Muslim difference on the subject. He, therefore, held this was not the right time to introduce Reforms in the Frontier.

Mr. Kabiruddin interjected:—Have you removed your caste prejudices and Hindu-Muslim differences elsewhere? You are still enjoying the Reforms. (Laughter.)

AMALGAMATION WITH PUNJAB.

Dr. Lohokare moved his amendment recommending that the Frontier Province be amalgamated with the Punjab. He said his motive was not communal nor had he been briefed by any one. It was based on the view he had gathered by his association with the Afghan regiments in 1904-05. (Mr. Kabiruddin: Too old, Sir) and by his study of literature on the subject since then. The issue before them was another of the Curzonian inheritances.

The discussion on the resolution urging the Reforms in the Frontier Province continued till quarter to seven in the evening. The President observed that he had received intimations from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. T. Rangachariar that they were anxious to participate in the debate.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

On this state the Home Member moved the adjournment of the debate. This was pressed to a division and carried by 49 votes against 17, all the Swarajists and a few Independents remaining neutral. The Home Member said another day would be allotted for further discussion. The President observed that it could be held on a non-official day if possible.—A. P.

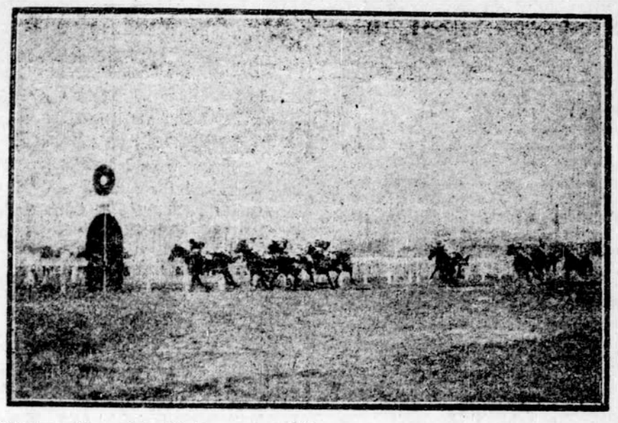
INDIAN MEMBERS WHO VOTED AGAINST IT.

DELHI, Febry. 16.

In the division list on the resolution of Mr. Amarnath Dutt for the disallowance or the repeal of Non-Burman Offenders' Bill which was passed in the Assembly by 69 votes to 33, the following Indian members were among those who voted against it.

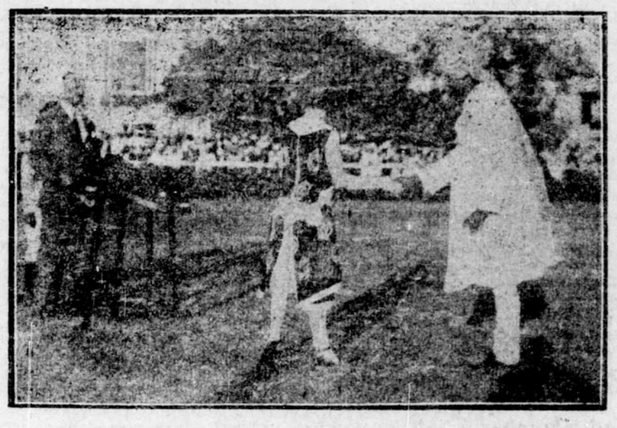
Mr. Bajpai, Prince Akram Hussein, Sir Abdul Qayum, Col. Gidney, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Afzalurrahman, Mr. Jatar, Mr. Rajnarayan, and Mr. Naidu.

GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Finish of the Grand Western Handicap at Mahalaxmi on Saturday last, the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Henri winning the race by 1 1|2 lengths.



Mrs. C. N. Wadia presenting the cup to the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

INDIAN ARMY.

IS IT MAINTAINED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES?

DELHI, Febry. 16.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked whether the statement made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his book that a large part of the Indian Army, certainly one half, had been maintained for Imperial purposes and should be paid for by the British Exchequer was correct?

Mr. Burdon replied that this statement was not subscribed to by the Government of India.

A series of supplementary questions followed.

Dr. Lohokare asked whether the question had been specially examined.

Mr. Burdon: Yes, sir.

Mr. D. P. Sinha: Is the Indian Army never employed for Imperial purposes?

Mr. Burdon: Yes, it is. And the British Government pays for it when it is so employed.

Mr. Sinha. Why do you use it for Imperial purposes?

Mr. Burdon: Because India is a part of the British Empire.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: In view of fundamental differences on both sides, will the Government allot a day for a discussion of the matter?

Mr. Burdon: The normal procedure of the house is open to a member.

Col. Crawford: Is it not the opinion of many military experts that the Army in India is not adequate for her defence?

Mr. Burdon: If the Hon. Member waits to see the evidence that is being tendered before the Sandhurst Committee he will get the answer he wisher. (Laughter)

COMMONWEALTH BILL AND GOVT. OF INDIA.

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Dr. Datta asked questions in the Assembly regarding the Commonwealth of India Bill which has been introduced in the House of Commons.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether Government had taken any interest in the Bill. The Home Member said he had read the Bill with great interest.

Dr. Gour asked whether the Government of India were not sent all Bills relating to India when they were introduced in the House of Commons.

The Home Member said that he could not say that was the invariable practice.

Mr. Rangachariar enquired as to what attitude Government proposed to take on this Bill on its second reading.

The Home Member said the second reading would take place in the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ATTITUDE

Dr. Gour asked whether the Secretary of State committed himself the Government of India as regards the policy without consulting the Government of India.

The Home Member replied that the Secretary of State had not consulted Government as to its attitude with regard to the Bill. The Secretary of State might be and is possibly fully aware of the attitude the Government of India should advise him to adopt when this Bill was discussed.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether Government would take this opportunity for appointing a Royal Commission or a Round Table Conference. (Laughter.)

The Home Member replied that was a large question which could not be answered in a supplementary question.

VAGRANCY BILL IN ASSEMBLY

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINS.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Both the Swarajists and Independents had to eat the humble pie, to-day, not once but twice. This they fully deserved, for the manner that their members have absented themselves. Hardly 42 could be collected to vote against Sir Alexander Muddiman group of 56, who voted for his Bill to restore to magistrate's discretion to award simple or rigorous imprisonment under section 109. The Independents amongst themselves were divided, in their view of the Bill and of the issues raised by it, though they voted together against it.

Mr. Jinnah and Pundit Malaviya differed on the legal interpretation of sections 109 and 110, much to the pleasure of the Treasury Benches, while Mr. Mohammed Yakub seemed willingly to have accepted as substantial Sir Alexander Muddiman's assurance that he would address the local Governments asking them to make only a legitimate use of section 109. Mr. Rangachariar and Dr. Lohokare were also responsible for weakening the non-official position by attempting to move amendments, thereby surrendering the main opposition to the Bill, lock, stock and barrel.

Having sustained this ignominous defeat, non-officials were practically out of action in the afternoon. All their declarations in the past against the Currency Commission, the Paddison Deputation and the Todhunter Commitee came to nothing when they allowed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion for the grant for these bodies to be rejected unceremoniously without even a division. They dared not challenge it for they knew their weakness.

The question hour to-day was interesting. Mr. Bhore hoped within a few days to make a statement on the South African situation. The lobby circles are not enthusiastic about it. On the other hand, it is apprehended that it would be a disappointing tale of impotency that Mr. Bhore will narrate.

Sir Alexander Muddiman also announced that he would shortly publish a resolution based upon the impressions he had formed of the problem of the Andaman settlement as a Colony. The Commonwealth of India Bill was also made a subject of supplementary enquiries. The Home Member said the Secretary of State had not asked their opinion about it, and added that, of course, the Secretary of State knew the view that the Government of India could take on it.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Several supplementary demands for grants were carried without discussion on the motions of Sir Basil Blackett, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Bhore, Sir Denys Bray under various headings in the Budget.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved a cut of the demands for the Paddison Committee, the Currency Committee and the Taxation Committee. He complained that the Paddison Deputation was appointed in a hurry and without consulting the Assembly. He wanted Government to accept the principle of not appointing deputations without consulting the Assembly when there was an opportunity for them to do so. As regarded the Taxation Committee the personnel, and the terms of reference were unsatisfactory. Sir Basil Blackett's visits to Bangalore were objectionable at a time when the Committee was engaged in writing the report.

Sir Basil Blackett warmly protested against this unjustified and objectionable charge.

Mr. Mehta:—I don't question the integrity of Sir Basil, but I think he had no business to go to Bangalore unless the Committee wanted his presence.

Sir Basil:—Why don't you ask them before making the charge?

Mr. Mehta:—I am giving you the opportunity of explanation by making a complaint on the floor of this House. Then, as regards the Currency Commission, the Indian representation was inadequate.

Messrs. Ramya Iyer and M. K. Acharya objected to Government not having consulted the Assembly. The latter pointed out that it was adding to the indignity of the Assembly to send a Deputation to South Africa, without letting facts known to the Assembly.

Moulvi Abul Kasim protested against questioning the personnel of deputations appointed by Government. The Paddison Deputation had to be appointed in hurry because a critical situation arose in South Africa.

Mr. Kasim also referred to the personnel of the Currency Commission and held it to be satisfactory.

Mr. B. Das asked why at least the leaders of the Parties were not consulted regarding a deputation.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that the question of sending a deputation to South Africa

(Continued on next page.)

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SHIRALA MURDER APPEAL.

MR. AZAD'S ABLE DEFENCE.

PLEA FOR A NEW TRIAL.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 12.

"I have now only one submission to make, and I make it with the full knowledge of the responsibility attached to my position as counsel for the prisoners. It is this—that if your Honours are inclined to reverse the order of acquittal of the learned Sessions Judge, against even one of the respondents, I have no hesitation in asking you to order a retrial of all. My clients are willing to face a new trial, even though the expense, already enormous, may become exterminating."—Those words uttered in the tense silence of the crowded Court-house, in a low and trembling voice, which betrayed the nervous agitation of the speaker, evoked from those present an unconscious murmur of sympathy and even surprise. These were the concluding remarks of Mr. Azad. A brief reply from Mr. Dick, the Standing Counsel, and the hearing of the Shirala murder appeals was brought to a close. They occupied full five days.

To those who heard Mr. Azad argue, the justice of the "favour" (to use a word which has unhappily earned the judicial disapprobation of Mr. Hallifax) is obvious. Will the Bombay High Courts also follow the salutary example set by the Nagpur Court? During the course of arguments there were several occasions on which there was a sharp difference of opinion between the Bombay counsel and the judges. Counsel earnestly argued that a higher degree of proof is necessary in criminal than in civil cases: Mr. Hallifax maintained that both were governed by Section 3 of the Evidence Act and ought to be treated alike. Another point of disagreement arose when counsel sought to distinguish between appeals against acquittal and appeals against conviction; here again Mr. Hallifax asserted that he could not see any difference between the two.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

Before dealing with the arguments in the appeal it will be necessary to set out briefly the facts. On the 23rd September 1925, Ramrao Deshmukh of Shirala was done to death in open bazar. Twenty Mussalmans were placed before the Special Sessions Judge on a charge of murder. Out of the twenty, accused Nos. 1, 8 and 10 admitted the assault, but pleaded that the attack was begun by Ramrao and his friends and that they merely retaliated. Most of the other accused pleaded alibi. The learned Sessions Judge convicted eleven and acquitted the rest. The eleven convicted have appealed against conviction and Government has appealed against the acquittal of the nine.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Azad opened his address by pointing out that the attack on Ramrao was not the result of communal dissensions. The trouble began over Arjun's field. Arjun was assaulted by some persons and he had filed a complaint against the persons including accused 1, 6, 8 and 15. Ramrao was siding with Arjun, and it may be that there may have been ill-feeling between accused 1, 6, 8 and 15. The other accused have nothing to do with the affair and are involved in this affair by Hindu witnesses as a result of the ill-feeling that is prevalent since the fatal attack on Ramrao. Arjun came out of the hospital on 21st September only two days before the incident—a fact which supports the defence plea that Ramrao began the assault at Arjun's instigation.

"DEFgNCE PREJUDICED."

The assault was alleged to have taken place in open bazar and on an annual bazaar day and in broad day-light. Counsel contended that if there was premeditation or conspiracy on the part of the accused, the time, place and the occasion were totally unsuited for their design, in as much as detection was an absolute certainty under the circumstances. The deed could very easily have been perpetrated in an out-of-the-way spot on a dark night. Most of the witnesses for the prosecution were Shirala witnesses, and knew the accused well. Counsel pointed out the danger of relying on the testimony of such partizan and prejudiced witnesses and asked the judges to discard their testimony altogether. Counsel threw out a challenge to the Crown counsel to contradict him when he asserted that no two witnesses agreed as to the essentials and in the outline of the incident: and that not one of them says that he had seen any other witness there. The challenge was unanswered.

PLEA OF ALIBI.

But the storm-centre of the arguments was the case of Nizammuddin—the leader of Shirala Mussalmans. The prosecution had called Mr. Janrao Deshmukh, a member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Wamanrao Deshmukh as witnesses and they deposed that they saw Nizamuddin on the morning of 24th September near Shirala. A host of Shirala witnesses and a few non-Shirala witnesses identified him as one of the assailants. His name was mentioned in the dying declaration of the deceased. As against this formidable array of witnesses, the accused called Mr. Mansur Ali, a member of the Legislative Council and President of the Malkapur Municipality: Mr. Muzaffar Hussein, High Court Vakil and a member of the Legislative Council and Mr. Mahmood Ali, one of the richest zamindars in the Province and they deposed that Nizamuddin was at Malkapur on the day of the incident. The learned Sessions Judge accepted this alibi evidence and acquitted the accused. But Government has appealed against him and his arrest was ordered by the Appellate Court. Mr. Azad elaborately dealt with the apparently contradictory evidence of admittedly respectable persons.

Messrs. Hallifax and Kotwal have promised to deliver judgment at the end of this month.

CLEARING HOUSES.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK'S GRIEVANCE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna has given notice of questions in the Council of State asking whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the articles which appeared in "Forward" of November 26 and December 5, 1925 and whether they are aware that the Punjab National Bank has been kept out of the clearing houses of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi although it is admitted to membership of the clearing houses of Delhi, Lahore and Cawnpore.

He further asks whether the Government is aware that the Imperial Bank of India has more than once proposed the name of the Punjab National Bank for inclusion in one of the clearing houses, but that the proposal has been turned down owing to the opposition of one or more of the exchange banks and whether Government will take steps to see that well run Indian banks are admitted into clearing houses.—A. P.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

MRS. BESANT'S NEXT MOVE.

KARACHI. Feb. 15.

350 delegates and as many visitors were present at the Commonwealth of India Bill Conference over which Dr. Besant presided. Delegates came from all important centres of Sindh and belonged to different political parties. Among the visitors was Sir M. Viswesvarayya. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, observed that the Home Rule League and its propaganda started by Dr. Besant created political consciousness in the people and instilled in them ideas of self-respect and independence.

Dr. Besant in her presidential address lasting seventy minutes explained the Bill and announced that she was visiting America in the autumn and hoped to place India's case before its public. Britain was sensitive to American opinion.

Resolutions were unanimously passed according wholehearted support to the Bill and the Conference was dissolved.—A. P.

FRONTIER REFORM.

(Continued from previous page)

was discussed with the Standing Committee on Emigration, but not on its personnel. The function of determining the personnel, or the terms of Reference must be determined by the executive. Although the executive might in some cases consult Party leaders, they could not in the interests of the efficiency of Government agree to consult as a rule the Legislative.

Regarding the personnel and terms of references of Commissions and Committees what is the practice in England, asked Mr. Raju.

The Finance Member replied that the Opposition was not consulted in regard to either the appointment or personnel or the terms of reference of any enquiry.

The cut proposed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was lost without division and the demand was carried.

CUT UNDER "MISCELLANEOUS"

Mr. K. C. Neogy then moved a formal cut under the head "Miscellaneous" and complained that the questions of policy were not allowed to be raised or discussed in the Standing Finance Committee by the Finance Member. This was limiting the powers and functions of the Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta endorsed the protest of Mr. Neogy and said that the Committee was not for mere mathematical calculations.

Sir Darcy Lindsay remarked that if the Committee was to be allowed to discuss matters of policy, then the members would be having full-dress debates for months.

Mr. V. Raju and Mr. Rangachariar supporting Mr. Neogy's observations asked Sir Basil Blackett not to go back, upon the point conceded to the Committee by Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Sir Basil Blackett regretted he had not been given notice that this most important point would be raised, but he emphasised that questions of policy must be discussed in the Assembly and not by the Committee which was purely to consider financial matters. He did not for a moment say that the Committee could not discuss policy, but when it became a question mainly of policy, and not of finance, then there would be a waste of time to discuss so many such terms that would arise.

The cut was not pressed to a division, and it was carried.

The amount under the head "Miscellaneous" was then carried without any cut. All the supplementary demands were carried and Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P

MADRAS M. L. C.'S

NATIONALISTS TO ABIDE BY CAWNPORE.

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Associated Press understands that several Nationalist members of the Madras Legislative Council have agreed to abide by the resolutions of the Cawnpore Congress and to join the Congress Party as a single homogeneous party.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

FIVE OFFICIAL BILLS PASSED.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Council of State re-assembled this morning. The agenda contained five official Bills which had been passed by the Assembly. The attendance was fair and the Maharaja of Burdwan was sworn in.

The Secretary placed on the table the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly yesterday. No questions were put by the members. The House, therefore, proceeded with the business on the agenda. The first was a Bill resolving doubts regarding the powers of the Provincial Small Cause Courts relating to attachment of immovable property.

Mr. Das, the Law Member, in moving the consideration of the Bill explained that a doubt arose on account of the decision of the full bench of the Calcutta High Court. The Legislature had not intended to give power to the Provincial Small Causes Courts to attach property before judgment. This Bill would make this point clear.

The House agreed and passed the Bill without discussion.

BILL TO AMEND CR. P. CODE.

Mr. Crerar, the Home Secretary, moved consideration of the Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code of 1899. This, he said, was intended to remove administrative inconveniences experienced in the working of certain sections of the Code relating to the issue of a process. The Bill, if passed, would reduce the hardships felt by witnesses and accused.

The House agreed and passed the Bill.

Mr. McWatters moved consideration of a Bill determining the liability of certain Governments in respect of trading operations. All the Local Governments had, said, the Finance Secretary, agreed to the Bill which was to give effect to a resolution passed at the Imperial Economic Conference 1923.

The Bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Das the House passed a Bill amending the Guardians and Wards Act 1890 intended to give effect to the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee empowering the Subordinate Judges to dispose of applications under the Act.

Lastly on the motion of the Home Secretary, the Lunacy Act Amendment Bill was passed without discussion.

The Governor-General's message was read announcing that the General Budget of the Central Government excluding the Railways would be presented in both the Chambers on the 1st March, general discussion on this would take place in the Assembly on the 4th and 5th March and in the Council of State on the 6th. Voting on demands for grants would take place in the Assembly for five days.

The Council adjourned at half past eleven till to-morrow.—(A. P.)

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

ITS SCOPE OF WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The interest which the Council of State takes in the agricultural development of the country was evidenced by the debate initiated by a nominated member, Mr. K. C. Roy, at its first non-official sitting. Mr. Roy imparted the Parliamentary procedure of raising the debate by asking for publication of papers as the correspondence between Provincial Governments and the Government of India on the subject of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and moved for the publication of the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. All sections of the Non-Official ouse, including the Swarajists like Mr. Ramadoss and the Independents like Mr. Sethna, joined Mr. Roy in condemning the Government of India for not consulting the Central Legislature in regard to the appointment of the Commission, and in expressing dissatisfaction at the restricted scope of enquiry. Mr. Roy described as unwise the Government action in tieing down the hands of the Commission while they should be given perfect freedom in regard to the field of enquiry, for when such live issues as land revenue assessment, relations between landlord and tenant, and the causes of agriculturist indebtedness were removed, what was there for the Commission to inquire into and report upon. Seth Govindas the Swarajist Whip, though himself a landlord was so struck by the observations of Mr Roy that he readily fell in with his views. There was such a perfect unanimity of opinion on Non-Official Benches that the Government reply was eagerly awaited.

GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE.

"At the outset, I unreservedly accept the resolution," declared Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the new leader of the House and Member-in-Charge of Agriculture, in what may be called his maiden speech, which was very much appreciated by the House. Sir Mahomed spoke with firmness and sympathy, which were expressed in the lobbies of the Council. He however, put forward a poor argument when he said that the attitude of the Council and the Assembly having found unmistakeable expression in resolutions and questions on questions of rural economy, Government did not consult the Central Legislature on the appointment of a Commission.

"Why did you not consult us in the same way as Mr. Crerar will consult us regarding the salaries of two members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? Do you think the Central Legislature is only to vote money for whatever you decide," retorted Mr. Roy, and several of those who spoke.

Sir Mahomed could not meet this charge but as regards the scope of enquiry he quoted the Secretary of State's communication to show that questions connected with the land revenue assessment and land tenure would form part of reference, so far as they relate to the main subject under enquiry, namely, the improvement of agriculture. This somewhat satisfied the House, and Mr. Sethna who had feared that the personnel would not be satisfactory in the same way as the Currency Commission, was assured that he would wait to see that the Commission contained persons with the requisite knowledge and experience.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah thought his reply was enough to make Mr. Roy withdraw his resolution, but Mr. Roy did not, and the resolution was eventually carried.

SWARAJIST ATTITUDE.

Mr. Roy a few minutes later succeeded in carrying his motion, for adjourning *sine die* the discussion raised by Dr. Ramarao and Mr. Ramadass Pantulu. The difference between the Swarajist member, Dr. Ramarao and his leader Mr. Ramadass was that while the former wanted to level himself down to members of the Assembly except in the case of the title "Honourable," the leader went further and wanted to disgorge himself of even that title, but Mr. Roy intervened, and remarked the question of privilege of the House could better be discussed by a small committee later towards the end of the session. There was a general support to this view of Mr. Roy which was carried. The Government view, as expressed by Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, was that they supported the position taken by Dr. Ramarao and not of Mr. Ramadass Pantulu for withdrawing from the revising Chamber the distinctive title conferred on the House of the Royal Prerogative.

GLASS INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

PROPOSED COLLEGE OF CERAMICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

The Ranade Industrial and Economic Institute Poona, has arranged a series of lectures this year on industrial and economic topics and the first lecture in the series on "Possibilities of Glass Industry in India" was delivered in the new Poona College on Sunday by Mr. G. D. Kelkar, Diploma holder in glass technology, Sheffield.

The lecturer showed by statistics that raw materials required for glass industry are abundantly available in India at a fairly low price. A site in the Central Provinces, he thought, best answered all the conditions of organised production and sale and a successful glass industry could be established in this locality with a capital of about 3 lakhs. Small concerns four it well nigh impossible to maintain a high salaried expert technologist to solve their difficulties. The lecturer, however, undertook to solve this difficulty. He would attach a College of Ceramics to his glass works at Jabalpore. The college would undertake to carry on investigation and solve difficulties referred to it by glass manufactors. It would also train students in glass technology who would be available to small concerns at a reasonable salary in future.

BHULESHWAR KABUTARKHANA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At an interview I had with the Municipal Commissioner yesterday, he informed me that he proposes to construct at Bhuleshwar Kabutarkhana a raised dais of asphalt about 6 inches high from the road level, and about 530 feet in length and breadth in a circular form with a water trough in the centre for the purpose of feeding pigeons. The cost will be about Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 which will be defrayed by the Municipality. He is not prepared to construct a Kabutarkhana similar to the one at Mint Road nor to accept donations with or without any conditions from persons who had sent their offers through me.

I have to request all persons taking interest in this matter kindly to communicate any suggestion they wish to make either to me at my Chambers on the Kalbadevi Road or directly to the Municipal Commissioner before Friday 19th instant, as he wants to expedite the whole thing forthwith.—Yours etc.,

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
Bombay, Febry. 16.

MANGHI'S APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

On August 20 last, a ferry-boat from Hatiya Island to Noakhali sank off a 'chur' where three rivers meet. There were over 40 passengers, most of whom lost their lives.

The boat's 'manghi' was prosecuted for rash and negligent navigation. The defence was that the accident was due to sudden bad weather. The Magistrate of Noakhali found that the accused displayed very bad seamanship and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused moved the High Court to-day, and Justices C. C. Ghose and Duval issued a rule on the ground of the sentence.—A. P.

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI

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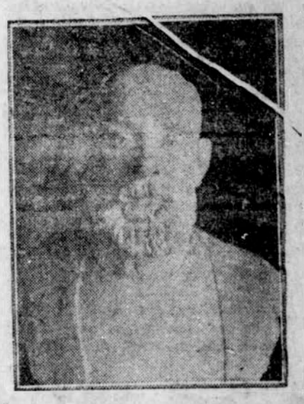

By WAGH SCULPTOR

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FORCED ENTRY INTO ZENANA

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SUB-INSPECTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 13.

The hearing of the case in which Haji Lal Mahomed Hoosein, a cycle dealer, charges Sub-Inspector N. B. Mali, of the Cantonment Police with trespass and doing an act likely to cause death came up to-day before Lt.-Col. D. D. Khambatta, Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

The complainant examined by Mr. A. A. Khan, pleader, said he had a shop in a house in Sachapir Street, which had three rooms. They lived in the middle room and the front room was the shop. His wife, a midwife, a woman attendant and himself lived there. His wife was pregnant about five and a half months at the time the police came. Witness was outside at the time the police drove up in a lorry. They got out and rushed into his shop. There were at the time two servants in his shop. When the police wanted to go into the inner room these men told them there was a woman inside and not to go there. Witness ran up and told Sub-Inspector Mali not to enter the room as there was a purdah lady inside.

A THREAT TO SHOOT.

Sub-Inspector Mali said he would shoot him if he was obstructed. A police man pushed witness to go and the Sub-Inspector and four sepoys entered the inner room. Seeing the woman the police left the room. As they left, he heard crying and learnt that his wife had an abortion. He sent for a doctor at once. The police searched his shop, made a panchnama about it and went away. As a result of the shock his wife swooned and had an attack of lock-jaw owing to the miscarriage. The lady doctor told witness not to disturb his wife but let her lie down, that she would send a nurse and would come again at 4 p.m.

Witness admitted having been fined Rs. 200 previously for keeping a bucket shop.

COMPLAINANT'S WITNESS.

Mrs. M. Mikado, wife of a hair dresser in East Street said the complainant's wife was her friend, that when three or four men came into the room where she was sitting, with complainant's wife the latter fell into a swoon. Tokaram Rambhau, a servant of the complainant said that he had seen Sub-Inspector Mali on the 20th January at his master's shop. Four of his men wanted to go into the inner room where Haji Lal's wife was, and he stopped them saying there was a woman inside. The Sub-Inspector who was in front and the four sepoys went inside, pushing him aside The case is proceeding.

"AGAINST OLIGARCHY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The discussion which ensued at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has no doubt established a principle as to the future mode of selecting candidates for the Legislature, but it is a matter of deep regret that the attitude which some of the members took up in supporting Mr. B. T. Desai was obviously far from reasonable and decidedly arbitrary, in as much as the members seemed to be more anxious to uphold; the dignity of Mr. B. T. Desai and Swaraj party than to honour the sanctity of the principle and the prestige of the Congress. If they believe that the principle of the Congress was violated by the sudden nomination of Mr. B. T. Desai, why should they not have resolved to invite fresh applications, consider them on merits and select the best candidate?

In fact the announcement of Mr. B. T. Desai was a gross violation of the principle of the Congress Committee, inasmuch as it was made without consulting the parent body. Swaraj Party is only a wing of the Congress and is not, therefore, justified in ignoring the more senior body.

Your article "Against Oligarchy" has sought to vindicate the honour of the Congress Committee, but I regret one of the members who opened the discussion by characterising the discussion as idle and who thought that your article was written under misconception has instead of pacifying the feelings of presentment has aggravated it. I believe the gentleman deliberately shut his eyes to all principles of fair-play, and constitutionalism.

Mr. Nariman, however, took up a more more compromising attitude, since, he believed that the Swaraj Party had erred in hastily announcing the candidature of Mr. B. T. Desai. If Mr. Errunza withdraws his candidature, it would be his magnanimity only that will give preference to Mr. Desai and nothing else.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

BARODA'S "BACK BAY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir George Buchanan's advice has proved disastrous not only to the Bombay Government but to the Baroda Government as well. The spend thrift administration of Baroda lured by dazzling prospects of trade launched itself on the construction of the Dwarka Harbour. As in case of the Bombay Development project the estimates for the Dwarka Harbour project went up from eight lakhs to twenty-five lakhs and the Baroda public should not wonder if the final bill reaches the neighbourhood of thirty lakhs.

Huge sums are said to have been lost in such other visionary adventures. Here is material for the leaders of the Praja Mandal to think about seriously if they care to do so. Yours, etc.

"BARODA."

WEAVERS' EXHIBITION.

OPENED AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 15

A Weavers' Co-operative Societies' Exhibition was opened at Bona Seva Sadan on Sunday by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay.

It was an exhibition of the products manufactured by Weavers' Co-operative Societies situated in the Deccan and Karnatak and was organised with the object of bringing the manufactured goods to the notice of the general public, and secondly to effect some clearance sale of their present stocks and thus to stimulate a desire on the part of the general consumers to encourage co-operative production. It was arranged in the open space of the Poona Seva Sadan and attended by many local Co-operators, weavers and the representatives of Weavers' Societies and a few local merchants.

Mr. Devadhar, in declaring the Exhibition open, said that in Bombay Presidency to-day there were 69 Weavers' Co-operative Societies, with a total membership of nearly 3,000 weavers and a capital of about Rs.3,00,000, and considering the great need of further expansion of this work, he laid special stress on the lines to be adopted to bring as large a number of weavers co-operatively organised within the fold of the co-operative movement.

BEST FORM OF SWADESHI

Next to the agricultural industry in India, Mr. Devadhar observed, came the indigenous weavers' industry, and its organisation on sound business lines would be the highest form of encouraging Swadeshi. He appealed to the audience to help the weavers by purchasing their finished articles.

Mr. Devadhar then formally opened the exhibition, which has been arranged in more than a dozen stalls containing a large variety of articles sent by more than 20 Societies. The total value of the goods arranged is a little over Rs. 30,000. The exhibition is being visited by large crowds and will be kept open for nearly a fortnight.

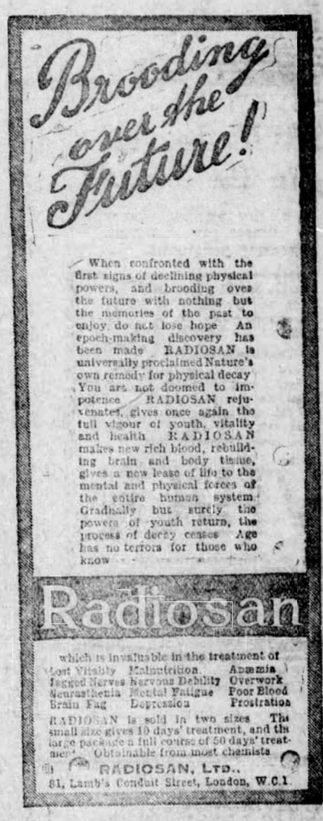
MRS. BESANT & THE "EXAMINER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with a certain amount of interest the article you reproduced from the "Examiner" in your issue of Sunday last. Although I hold no brief for Mrs. Besant, I would like, if you will permit me, to briefly reply to the criticism of the 'Examiner" from a Non-Christian point of view. Apparently the "Examiner" has no misgivings for the Christian hearers of Mrs. Besant's discourse, if these happened to be present, but the "Examiner" is very much concerned for her non-Christian hearers, as it considers her message to be a highly mischievous propaganda likely to confuse the issue between the "truth of the one and only Religion worthy of the name" etc., in the minds of the Non-Christians. This one and only true religion for the "Examiner" can, of course, mean only the Roman Catholic religion. This complacency is, as we all know, the characteristic of most religious teachers and the Roman Catholic has a very strong dose of it. One, therefore, can well understand the perturbation of the "Examiner" when a rival claim is made. I must say that I am not here concerned with Mrs. Besant's claims and mysticism. All this, no doubt, sounds very puerile despite her great oratorical skill. I am sure that any well educated and intelligent person must have had no difficulty in recognizing that her belief, however sincere, is based on her own subjective feelings and the signs and portents she calls to her aid seem only to exist in her imagination. But, is Mrs. Besant more ridiculous in this respect than any other religious teacher however large may be his following, and however respectable he may be looked upon? I say that Mrs. Besant's claims, however extravagant they may appear in this age of enlightenment are not more extravagant than similar claims of old. All religions or most of them, would not have come into existence if they did not lay claims to some world teacher of more or less divine origin, etc. Christianity itself began in the way. We all know that when it came into existence the advent of a world teacher was eagerly expected in that benighted country. The "faithful" believe that he has come; Mrs. Besant believes that another one is coming. It is quite possible that Mrs. Besant's world teacher may not be accepted except by a few; but would the Christian world teacher be accepted now, if he had to come exactly as he did two thound years ago? The Christian world teacher and some others of that profession appeared in an age of ignorance and thus had a great advantage which a new one now may not get. However what is important to note is that all these beliefs, ancient or modern, are of the same colour so that it is really amusing to hear the kettle calling the pot black.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, Feb. 15.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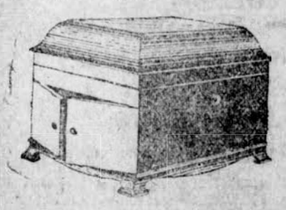

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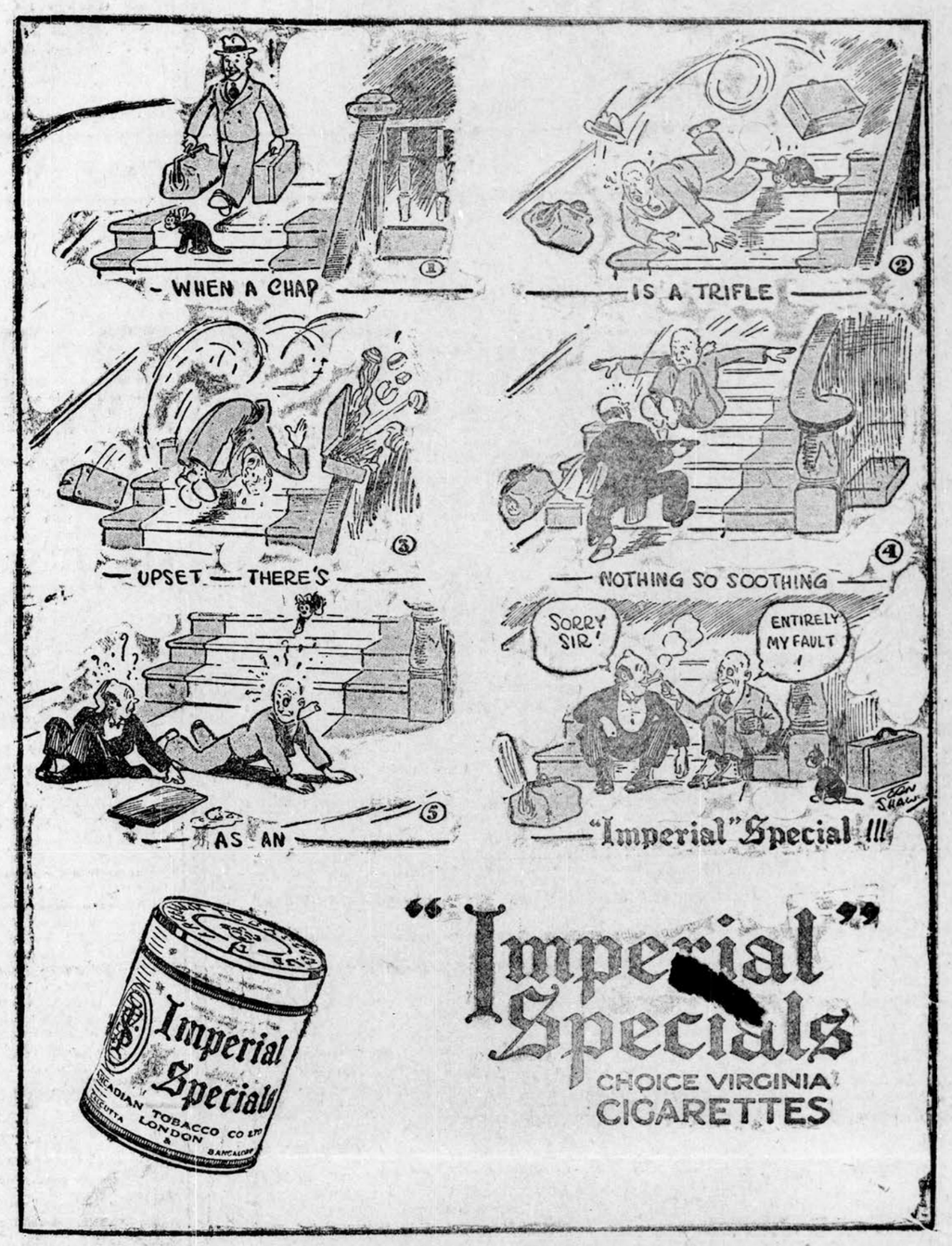

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